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CAMPAIGN BAND MUSIC
CHURCH & LEE,
HARRIS, Root & Sons Music Co.

By Telegraph

The Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—At the greenback convention today, Besant was made chairman of the convention. The platform adopted at Indianapolis and Gen. Butler's letter of acceptance were made the platform of the convention. It was announced that owing to an error, permission was not obtained from the park commissioners to erect stands for the evening session. The American flag was adopted as the badge of the national party of the state, and the electoral ticket announced. As the evening was now approaching, the hall began to fill rapidly with people having abandoned the idea of an out-door display owing to the storm of rain, thunder and lightning then prevailing. The hall soon filled, and shortly after eight Gen. Butler arrived and was loudly cheered. Reception exercises immediately began. Francis D. Moulton called the assembly to order, and Louis T. Post was made chairman. Gen. Butler was soon presented. The crowd rose and shouted and cheered. Silence was restored, and Gen. Butler delivered an address. Gen. Butler was loudly cheered during his address, and when he closed the audience quickly melted away.

The Campaign Opened.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The campaign in this state was formally opened by both parties today, and hundreds of speeches delivered in towns and cities in all parts of Indiana. In this city the republicans did not hold any meeting. The democrats had a large street demonstration, consisting of uniformed clubs carrying torches and transparencies. The speaking took place from a stand in the circle, where ex-Gov. Hendricks addressed the audience, numbering several thousand.

In conclusion of his speech Mr. Hendricks made a personal appeal for support, saying, "I cannot express how earnestly I desire the vote of Indiana, although I did not want the nomination. Now that I have got it, the vote of Indiana is the desire of my heart."

The Great Storm.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 30.—Details of the great storm are coming in slowly. No storm above Princeton or Rockport, Ind. Great destruction near Harmony, Carmi, Gayville, Mt. Vernon, Uniontown and Henderson. Houses, timber and crops were destroyed in all this section. But one life is reported lost here as yet. The damage to shipping is light except the capsizing of Belmont, no more bodies were secured so far but a diver will arrive there today and will recover the bodies. It is still thought there are ten or fifteen bodies in the wreck. At Uniontown the Commercial hotel was unroofed. Hamilton's new warehouse was badly damaged; DaBrowns new residence unroofed and East Wells old warehouse completely demolished. The opera house at Henderson was unroofed and many buildings injured. The loss in this city is very heavy and in the country the damage to the corn crop is heavy. Hail injured the corn crop. The steamer damage at the landing is being repaired.

A Shooting Scrape.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30.—Four men were shot during a trial at a school house six miles from Harvard yesterday. Two men, Reed and Estes, made an attack with a revolver and club on O. H. Terry, who had the former two arranged on a charge of larceny. When attacked Terry drew a revolver and shot both assailants, Reed fatally, Terry wounded in shoulder and a bystander also slightly wounded. About a dozen shots were fired.

Blaine's Label Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Late last evening the defense in the Blaine label suit filed a demurrer to complaint and alleging that it does not set forth facts sufficient to constitute cause of action. Messrs. Miller and Clark, attorneys for Blaine, appeared in court this morning and demanded immediate hearing, but the argument on the demurrer was set for Tuesday next. It is said the answer of the Sentinel company has been prepared and that the defense will not wait to be ruled to answer by plaintiff's counsel.

Bank Troubles.

KENIA, O., Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Second National bank today the statement of the bank examiner was read, but the bank will not give it to the public. An assessment of 33 1/2 per cent was made on the capital stock, and it was decided to resume as soon as possible. Outside information places the deficit at \$75,000.

St. Paul Items.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—Charles A. Baker, of the Minnesota internal revenue service, was appointed receiver of the First National bank of Livingston, Montana. Territorial Examiner Cankford is now here, and after the examination of the affairs of the bank says the system of the bank was wrong and the administration of Cashier Fogarty a tax, and in some respects technically in violation of the banking act.

Victims of Friday's Disaster.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 30.—The six bodies recovered from the steamer Belmont are Mrs. B. Murray of Brookfield, Ala., and babe; Captain J. M. Smith, commander steamer; Mrs. M. S. Lyon and two daughters. The diver Hill will arrive in the morning to go to the wreck. It is thought there are several more bodies in the cabin. Mrs. Hay of Owensboro is missing. Mr. Murray says his wife's niece, a young lady nineteen years old, accompanied her and is lost.

The Survivors in a Museum.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—P. Harris, manager museums, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Louisville, and Cincinnati has secured a contract with a number of the Greely survivors and they will open at the Cincinnati museum September 15. One member of the party will deliver a lecture on experiences in the arctic regions and many of relics will also be on exhibition.

A Political Riot.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—In a political riot tonight between junior republicans and democrats three boys were slightly injured by being hit with bricks, and Policeman Rosenblatt, who arrested one of the participants, was stabbed in the back. The riot was quieted before it reached serious proportions.

A Wreck.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Aug. 30.—A wreck occurred on the Cleveland and Marietta road near Kim-

bleton today. The express messenger Frank M. Zygbarger was killed and Warden W. Wheeler, a passenger, fatally hurt. Engineer Decker and fireman Chapman were badly injured. The cause was a misunderstanding of the order from the conductor to the brakeman.

Jumped the Track.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—A freight train on the New York Central, near Newark, jumped the track. John J. Casey, fireman, was killed by forty loaded cars piling on him.

Death of a Veteran Lady.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Judge John Brady, mother of Gen. Thomas J. Brady, of Washington, and E. W. Brady, of Washington, died this morning aged 79 years. The funeral will take place Monday.

Fire.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—News Marshall, Texas, special: Fire this morning destroyed the Marshall car wheel and foundry works, seven residences, one hotel and one store. Loss on car wheel works \$100,000; insurance \$22,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Minnesota Politics.

MORRIS, Aug. 30.—At the convention here yesterday H. H. Wells, of Morris, was nominated by the republicans for state senator, and C. K. Orton, of Ortonville, for representative.

Bridge Opening.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Beginning next Monday the Manitoba road will begin running passenger trains out of the new union depot near the suspension bridge, using the new short line road over the stone arch bridge below the falls of St. Anthony to St. Paul.

The Jews Again.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—There is another outbreak against the Jews. At Dubaritz near Korne, in Western Russia, an anti-turk mob pillaged twelve shops and twenty houses.

A Loyal Republican.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Gen. Fremont having been announced to speak at a greenback meeting this evening, states that he shall not do so, as he adheres to the republican party.

Cholera.

MARCELLA, Aug. 30.—Seven deaths of cholera here last night, one at Toulon. Weather cold.

Death on Dudes.

TORONTO, Aug. 30.—Three men were arrested here undertaking to thresh every dude they met. One had a revolver.

Davis Renominated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The republicans of the third Illinois district renominated George R. Davis for congress.

Price Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Indian Commissioner Price has withdrawn his resignation.

Mrs. Chief Justice Marian Ill.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 30.—The wife of Chief Justice Harlan very ill here.

Illinois Indulges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Daily News, Carmi, Ill., special: A severe wind and rain storm visited this place this morning. Several buildings were damaged and corn throughout the country was seriously damaged by wind. The dwelling of William Ziegler, a farmer, was struck by lightning and consumed and two of his children dangerously shocked, but will probably recover. Mrs. John Hoffa, in the house at the time, was instantly killed.

Blaine's Label Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—In the Blaine label suit against the Sentinel the fifteen days time allowed the defense in which to answer expired today, and the attorneys for Mr. Shoe-maker entered an appearance. This action was necessary to escape default. Defense will now have its own time unless the plaintiff's attorneys secure a rule requiring an immediate answer. In the latter case it is customary to grant ten days further time.

The Julia Baker At Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The schooner Julia Baker, on board of which Captain Lewis was alleged to have been murdered, arrived here today. Theo. Kralson, a Norwegian boy, the only one remaining of the original crew, was arrested immediately. He says he did not see Lewis but relates the story previously published and told him by the man at the wheel. He believes Captain Lewis was killed by the Mate Walker and Steward Gomez. He was taken to New York by federal officers.

The Starving Pilegans.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 29.—Governor Orceby states that the special agent sent by him to enquire as to the condition of the Pilegan Indians has just returned and found that these Indians, of whom there are about two thousand, are dying from the effects of gradual starvation at the rate of one a day. Men and women are gaunt and spiritless, and children emaciated. All are so weakened by the lack of sufficient food for the past two years that dreadful suffering and death will occur shortly. The appropriations for this year only permit the agent to issue two pounds of beef and three pounds of bad four per week, which is entirely inadequate to support well people. The governor reports an unnatural and inhuman state of things existing, and calls upon the secretary of the interior to assume the responsibility of issuing full rations until congress meets in December.

The Storm in Hoosierdom.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—The most terrific wind, rain and hail storm ever known, visited Evansville this morning at 8 o'clock, lasting over an hour, the wind blowing a hurricane and changing from northwest to northeast. Two barges were blown from their moorings and the full length of the city, landing at the upper coal dock without damage. The J. V. Thorpe, just arrived, broke all lines and drifted to the upper landing, losing her chimneys, and narrowly escaped burning. She was badly wrecked; the starboard guard is all gone and the upper works badly damaged. The bar in front of the city is full of barges, among them being the transfer barge, loaded with freight cars. The ferry boat was blown on the bar and is hard aground. Many houses were demolished, roofs and chimneys blown off and stables were blown down. The streets are full of fallen shade trees but no lives reported lost. Probably the

heaviest individual loss is John H. Roelker, whose new foundry is almost wholly demolished. The steamer Silver Thorne was badly damaged. Several churches suffered severely, as did also one new schoolhouse. The loss of the transfer steamer Belmont and the drowning of ten to fifteen persons is confirmed. The hurricane this forenoon capsize the boat at Stanley's landing, three miles above Henderson, turning her completely over. She was going to Henderson with a barge and train containing passengers of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The boat separated from the barge and all on the latter were saved and all on the boat except four or five were lost. Among the lost were Captain John Smith, E. C. Bach and son, prominent merchant of Evansville; Miss Laura Lyon and sister Sallie Bryant, teachers here, and their mother; Mrs. Woodree, of Henderson, and a lady and babe with a satchel with card in it marked Miss Hattie Murray, Brookfield, Alabama. The bodies of the three latter have been found. The boat is a total loss; \$15,000 marine insurance. The telegraph and telephone to Henderson is broken.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 29.—Commercial Gazette special: One of the survivors says the passengers on the boat were terror-stricken some time before the accident occurred, and when the boat actually capsized it was all over in a few seconds. The circumstances were such that those who remained on the barge saw the steamboat sink with all on board without being able to assist them. The boat lies in fourteen feet of water and will be a total loss. She was built in Pittsburgh three years ago at a cost of \$22,000.

A Scene of Horror.

DENVER, Aug. 29.—News Greeley, special: The burning of a circus car nine miles north of Greeley, was attended with indescribable horrors. The burned car was next to the engine in a train of seventeen cars, containing Orton's Anglo-American circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden, over the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific road. The train was near Windsor, a small station near Greeley, running about twenty five miles an hour, when the engineer discovered the car to be on fire. He reversed the engine and threw open the whistle valve. There were sixty men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side; on the forward side the door was closed and men in bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berths, next to it, containing rubbish, were on fire, filling the car with smoke and cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of escape was through a small window between the car and engine. John Prince, of Edgerton, Wisconsin, and Elmer Miller, of Iowa, crawled through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were

KICKED AND BRUISED IN A SHOCKING MANNER and pitched out of the window, while the screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. The wild glare of the flames, the light of the burning car, showed the victims outside who were writhing in agony in cactus beds, and caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling to the performers, who occupied the rear cars and gazed with white faces upon the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion and bravely cut their way to their companions to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent walked over cactus in their bare feet, pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunate and wrapping them up in blankets. An old Pacific coast sailor named McDonald, formerly of Forrepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The

HEARTRENDING CRIES OF THE MEN

on the prairie smothered the appeals of the dying within the car, and the roar of the flames and the howling of the animals made the scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh and the distant cry of coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime the engine had gone to Greeley, returning with Dr. J. Hawes, president of the State Medical association. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small window, had their limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet were found burned off; roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place, legs in another, and piles of ROASTED, SHRIVELED CARCASSES were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Greeley for interment, and the county commissioners buried the remains in a huge coffin, seven feet wide and ten feet long, in Greeley cemetery. The coroner empaneled a jury, who were unable to learn the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers with the remainder of the company left immediately for Golden to fill an afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, as many had been engaged but a day or two, and their names were unknown. The names of the dead as far as learned are as follows:

Alex McLeod, Marinette, Wis.; Thos. McCarthy, Independence, Iowa; John Kelly, New York city, and others known as Silver Thorn, Andy, Frenchy, Frank, George, Smithie and an unknown. A number of the rescued agree that in the car were two barrels of gasoline, which were exploded either by sparks from the engine or from the naked torch with which the men were accustomed to light themselves by bed.

His Last Breath in Prayer.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 29.—Thursday night 11 o'clock a freight train on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad north bound with engine No. 4, when near Stillwater, jumped the track, turning almost completely over, wrecking fourteen cars and killing John Eton, engineer, and James Balger, brakeman. When the crash came and the train stopped the balance of the crew, Daniel Savage, conductor and Truman Duncan, third brakeman, went forward to the engine, where a horrible sight was presented. The engine was twisted and broken into

A SHAPELESS MASS;

the tender was on top and the engineer was found seated on his cushion, bent forward with his arms over the top of his head, held firmly to the ground by the top of the cab. One leg was cut off and driven into the soft ground. He moved twice after the crew had reached the engine and then died. A brakeman who was riding on the engine at the time the accident occurred, was found back of the engine held tight by the weight of a part of the cab, im-

bedded to his waist in cord wood that was stacked beside the track for shipment. He

BEGGED PITHEOUSLY

to be relieved, and told the two men who were working to release him from his burning prison to kiss his babies for him and tell his wife that his last breath went out in prayer for her and the little ones. With their best efforts it took an hour to get him out. He was carried to the station and died at 3 o'clock. His remains and the remains of the engineer were brought to their homes.

At His Post.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Alphonse Taft, the new American minister to Russia, has arrived from Vienna.

Coal Mine Accident.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred today at the Blackstone coal pit near Haisley. Several persons killed.

Yellow Fever in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—An unknown sailor was found unconscious in the street on Wednesday and died in the hospital of yellow fever, the first case here.

Story's Conservator.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Judge Knickerbocker of the probate court appointed Austin L. Patterson, business manager of the Times, as conservator of the estate of Wilbur F. Story.

It Extended to Central America.

PANAMA, Aug. 29.—Tremendous rains yesterday caused a washout, at Obispo, of the Panama railroad, of 180 feet long and fifteen feet deep. Passenger and freight trains started yesterday afternoon and returned.

A Kentucky Shower.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Aug. 29.—A storm this morning did much damage in Wilson county to crops and houses. At Bloomfield, Broadbent's large carriage manufactory was destroyed. Bridges were all washed away. The rain last night and this morning was very heavy.

Hog Cholera.

READING, Pa., Aug. 29.—The hog cholera which broke out two years ago and carried off several hundred hogs in this county, has again appeared at Shemakersville and vicinity, though in milder form. Many hogs are dying. The state department has been notified.

Still Unconscious.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—D. P. Bloomer, the traveling man for Wideman & Co., of New York, who was so brutally assaulted in his room at the Nicollet house on Wednesday night, still remains in an unconscious condition with only an occasional rational moment. The attending physicians have grave doubts of his recovery. The assault is shrouded in apparently impenetrable mystery.

Gov. Cleveland.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Gov. Cleveland arrived at the executive chambers at nine this morning. He had many callers today and in the evening was serenaded.

Blaine and Harrison.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 30.—Mr. Blaine and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, arrived in Augusta tonight. Mr. Harrison is a guest of Mr. Blaine.

Flouring Mill Burned.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 1.—A fire Sunday entirely destroyed Ward's flour mill at Euftala, Ala. Loss estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000; partially insured.

ANOTHER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 1.—The extensive flouring mill and wheat elevator situated at Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., owned by Keplos Bros. of this city, burned yesterday together with 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of wheat and 600 barrels of flour. Loss about \$200,000; insured for \$100,000, largely in eastern and foreign offices.

Struck a Rock.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The German ship Marconipolo, Capt. Klinkenberg, from Bremen for New York, struck a rock off Fair Isle, Scotland, and immediately broke up. Part of the crew were rescued, but almost dead from exhaustion.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 1.—The propeller J. L. Hurd, loaded with oats and other merchandise, bound for Lake Superior, ran on the rocks at Detroit early this morning and filled with water. The passengers landed at Sault Ste. Marie without loss of life. The cargo was badly damaged.

Railroad Changes.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—It is rumored that S. S. Merrell, manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road will be made vice-president, and his mantle will fall upon Assistant General Manager Miller, the latter's position being filled by E. P. Ripley of the Burlington & Quincy. It is further said that W. S. Bird, general freight agent will be promoted to freight traffic manager, Assistant General Freight Agent Keyes, receiving Bird's present office, and N. J. Galt, succeeding Keyes. Mr. Ripley said tonight no definite offer had been made, but he would not deny having been approached.

A Horrible Outrage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 1.—A special to the Gazette from Union Star, Missouri, tells of a most fearful crime committed in the vicinity of Flag Springs, Andrew county, yesterday. Two little girls, children of John McGablin, aged 7 and 9 years, were overtaken in the woods by unknown parties and outraged. The ravishers then disemboweled the eldest child, afterwards shooting her in the head, after which the throat of the youngest child was cut. Lynching will be in order if the parties are caught. The whole country is aroused.

Duluth Items.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Dock laborers here have struck for forty cents an hour, the former price being thirty-five cents. Two boats in the harbor managed to load with deck hands but the others were compelled to accede to the strikers' demands.

The store of Howard Bros. was broken into last night and the safe forced open. But a few cents were secured, however. The wheat receipts are increasing and from now on promise to be heavy.

Nelson County For Raymond.

GRAND FORKS, D. T., Sept. 1.—The Nelson county convention at Wambauks, Saturday, elected as delegates to Pierre, H. W. Alexander and W. C. Fowler, avowed Raymond men. The

delegates to the Eleventh district legislative convention were sent to Grand Forks instead of the Wash meeting at Laramie. The convention was unanimous for Raymond.

Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Grand Master Workman Powderly and committee were in session all day receiving the credentials of delegates of the Knights of Labor to the convention which begins tomorrow. About 200 delegates are expected. The convention will remain in session about a week.

Judge Francis Sworn.

FARGO, Sept. 1.—The Fargo Southern Telegraph line will be completed tomorrow.

Hon. W. H. Francis, of Bismarck, today qualified before Judge Hudson as judge of the new Ninth district. He will attend to business in Chambers until after the October session of the supreme court and then will make the announcements for his circuit.

Death of a Supreme Judge.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—Judge E. H. English, chief justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, died at noon today at Asheville N. C. He was elected chief justice in 1854, 1860 and 1880, and was for twelve years masonic grand master of the state.

The Pope Wants Prayers.

ROME, Sept. 1.—The pope has issued an encyclical letter which enjoins upon the faithful that prayers should be offered against cholera, also for the freedom of polytheism and the property of the church.

China Not Discouraged.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A private dispatch from Teon Teon says China is not disheartened. The government has issued an edict encouraging the troops to fight, and warning local authorities everywhere to protect non-combatant Frenchmen.

A Strike

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—Miners in the Ohio Central region along Sandy creek went out today on the pretext of not getting their September advance. They are expected to join the Hooking Valley strike, it being adjacent.

Tom Respectfully Declines.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 1.—Collector of Customs Lueby tonight received a telegram from Congressman Thomas Ochiltree, in New York, respectfully declining a candidacy for reelection to congress.

A Receiver Asked For.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—A motion was made in the supreme court before Judge Childs, today, for a receiver for the Burrows estate, a large part of which was dissipated by President Warner of the Albion bank, who was entrusted with it.

Cleveland Shakes Hands.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Governor Cleveland remained at the executive chamber throughout day. While the routine work was heavy much of his time was occupied in receiving callers.

Is it Cholera.

ALICANTI, Sept. 1.—It is feared cholera has appeared here. Two suspicious deaths occurred in a family which recently came from Algeria. Three others in the family are ill.

THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY. SOMERSETT, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Pope has conferred the degree of master of theology on the Rev. Father Higgins, of St. Joseph college; the first person in this country thus honored.

Typhus Fever.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—An outbreak of typhus fever has occurred among the troops engaged in the grand maneuvers in Westphalia.

Crops a Failure in India.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Anxiety for crops is increasing in India on account of the continued drought.

We Are Paying Our Debts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The debt statement issued today shows a decrease in the public debt during August of 8,542,852. Decrease since June 30, 1884, 12,536,141.

Dakota's Estray Law.

The following is a synopsis of the law concerning estrays, which we reproduce for general information:

No one shall take up an estray of the horse kind, mule, ass, neat cattle, sheep, hog or goat unless in the county in which he or she resides, except in the uninhabited portion of the territory, at a distance of ten miles or more from any habitation, nor between the first of October and the first of April, unless actually trespassing. Must give notice by posting in three public places in said county, or if there is a newspaper published in said county by publishing three times in said paper. If the stray is not called for in three weeks after such posting or advertising the finder shall go before a justice of the peace within the county, and make affidavit to the facts of finding, marks of advertising, upon which the justice shall appoint three appraisers, who shall appraise said animal or animals, and report to him, setting forth value, marks, etc. The justice shall thereupon advertise as before provided in the case of the finder. In case an owner appears he shall pay all costs and reasonable charges, and if the owner and finder cannot agree, the justice shall assess the same, which shall be final. If the stray is not claimed within a year, and is not of the appraised value of more than \$60, it shall become the property of the finder. If worth more than \$60, a justice of the peace of the county shall advertise as before provided, giving description of animal or animals to be sold, and naming a day for sale, and when sold shall pay for the proceeds all costs, including the reasonable charges for keeping, and cover the balance in the county treasury, there to be kept separate for six months, after which, if not called for by owner of strays, to be passed to the school fund.

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE has gone to South Dakota to stimulate universal interest in the scheme, begun under ex-Gov. Ordway's administration, to have New Orleans exposition this winter. Gov. Pierce is in hearty accord with the enterprise, and doubtless Mr. McKenzie's efforts will be crowned with success.

Neil Gilmore, the newly appointed receiver of the Bismarck land office, has taken charge of the affairs of the office.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

A Chicago Letter That Will be of Interest to Stockmen.

CHICAGO, August 29.—[Special].—The cattle market has ruled strong and steady during the past week, and while no material advance has been secured, there has been a marked improvement in the general feeling.

At the start the supply of shipping cattle was moderate and prices for good to choice corn fed lots were generally a little higher, while very choice lots were exceedingly scarce. Some nice little 1,350 pound cattle were about the best on the market. They sold at \$6.75. Low grade and grassy droves, however, were abundant, but in the absence of a sufficient number of good beefs they sold at steady rates.

Exporters were looking about with orders in hand and could they have found anything suited to their wants they would doubtless have bought at liberal figures.

Cows and mixed cattle were without special change. There was not a very large supply but it was fully equal to the demand.

Cheep Texans were abundant and local butchers were a little chary about buying very freely of low grade natives as they were expecting large receipts in the near future. Range cattle were moderately active and stronger. In New York Texans sold 1/4 @ 1/2 per pound higher than at the close of the preceding week, and other points reported the feeling firm. The quality of the animals here was much better and quotations ranged 10 @ 15c higher.

As the week advanced there was a general impression that values were higher, but the idea was based upon the fact that receipts were light, and it is needless to say that some men who had inferior to fair and medium cattle did not share the opinion. There was little or no shipping demand, and no really prime heavy beefs were on sale, the general quality being very indifferent. Very desirable lots of all weights sold at fully former rates, but there was a decided undertone of weakness in the demand for off grades.

The demand for butchers' stuff was comparatively good, and the supplies of such stock being light the market was more

ocean, and which made the trip in a few hours.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|

any immediately on the great Pacific

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 13.]

[New York World.]
When I saw the Empress Eugenie it was

The drawing-room was a large square room with several windows opening to the porch, and with a large open fireplace in which a good wood fire was kept up. The walls were paneled, and each panel held a picture painted on the wood. The scene, were mostly in Watteau style, with sylvas, scenes and shepherds and shepherd-ss, but each one was a portrait of someone of the high nobility of the period. A very faded carpet covered the floor, and the center-table was covered by a large embroidered cloth which once must have been too glaring, but which had now mellowed into softness. On this was one green and white spot. The chairs are all of carved wood, upholstered in tapestry, and the whole room had a look as if belonging to the past. For generations nothing has been changed in this room, nor indeed in any part of Causton house, except in the bed-room where the ex-press sleeps. A few modern improvements have been placed there. The dining-room is still the same, and the great kitchen is just as it used to be when the house was built. It is all of a past age, and I should feel like a ghost if I had to live there. After our visit of inspection we dressed for dinner, and after a rather silent repast, considering the intimacy of the people, we all went to the drawing-room, where the ex-press in a broadest little velvet sofa offered to play a game of checkers with me, and we so game, she, me, and the third was a bird, so we gave it up, and everybody went to bed. I have seen the ex-press at table twice in a dozen times, and I never saw any one eat a little that seemed to be in as good health as she did. Her so (poor boy), however made

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
[illegible]

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| Unknown | 21 | 48 | 13 38 | J B Jones | ne 1/4 sec 27 tp 138 r 77, 160 | F Semple | sw 1/4 sec 21 tp 139 r 77 160 | 9 |
| do | 23 | 48 | 12 06 | do | acres | R B Thurston | nw 1/4 sec 22 tp 139 r 77 160 | 9 |
| do | 30 | 49 | 13 38 | do | nw 1/4 sec 27 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 4 | 53 | 1 10 | do | acres | Mary A Lennett | ne 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 15 | 53 | 1 11 | do | se 1/4 sec 27 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | nw 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 16 | 53 | 36 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 16 | 53 | 36 | do | se 1/4 sec 33 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | se 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 23 | 53 | 36 | do | acres | do | sw 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 23 | 53 | 36 | do | nw 1/4 sec 33 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | sw 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 26 | 53 | 23 | do | acres | do | sw 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 26 | 53 | 23 | do | se 1/4 sec 35 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | sw 1/4 sec 27 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 23 | 56 | 1 42 | do | acres | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77 160 | 11 72 |
| do | 7 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 35 tp 138 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 7 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 7 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 10 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 10 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 12 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 13 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 16 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 18 | 27 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 19 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 20 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 21 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 22 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 23 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 24 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 25 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 26 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 29 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 30 | 57 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 31 | 57 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 10 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
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| do | 14 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
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| do | 19 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 20 | 59 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 21 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 22 | 59 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 23 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 24 | 59 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 25 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 26 | 59 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 27 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 28 | 59 | 18 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
| do | 29 | 59 | 18 | do | sw 1/4 sec 37 tp 139 r 77, 160 | do | acres | 11 72 |
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| do | 11 | 62 | 5 41 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
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| do | 2 | 66 | 6 74 | do | acres | do | acres | 11 72 |
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| do | 22 | 112 | 3 41 | do | acres | do | acres | |

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

| Name. | Lot. | Block. | Amt. | Name. | Lot. | Block. | Amt. | S G Magill | Lt Bk Amt | S G Magill | Lt Bk Amt | S G Magill | Lt Bk Amt | S G Magill | Lt Bk Amt | S G Magill | Lt Bk Amt | FLANNERY & WETHERBY'S ADD. TO BIS. | | | |
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| E B Mellon | 20 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 23 | 4 | do | 32 | 19 | 9 | 21 | do | 14 | 19 | 32 | do | 11 | do | 11 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 32 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 35 | 4 | do | 32 | 31 | 9 | 21 | do | 26 | 19 | 32 | do | 23 | do | 23 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 38 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 41 | 4 | do | 32 | 37 | 9 | 21 | do | 32 | 19 | 32 | do | 29 | do | 29 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 45 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 48 | 4 | do | 32 | 44 | 9 | 21 | do | 39 | 19 | 32 | do | 36 | do | 36 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 46 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 49 | 4 | do | 32 | 45 | 9 | 21 | do | 40 | 19 | 32 | do | 37 | do | 37 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 49 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 52 | 4 | do | 32 | 48 | 9 | 21 | do | 43 | 19 | 32 | do | 40 | do | 40 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 50 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 53 | 4 | do | 32 | 49 | 9 | 21 | do | 44 | 19 | 32 | do | 41 | do | 41 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 53 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 56 | 4 | do | 32 | 52 | 9 | 21 | do | 47 | 19 | 32 | do | 44 | do | 44 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 56 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 59 | 4 | do | 32 | 55 | 9 | 21 | do | 50 | 19 | 32 | do | 47 | do | 47 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 57 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 60 | 4 | do | 32 | 56 | 9 | 21 | do | 51 | 19 | 32 | do | 48 | do | 48 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 58 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 61 | 4 | do | 32 | 57 | 9 | 21 | do | 52 | 19 | 32 | do | 49 | do | 49 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 59 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 62 | 4 | do | 32 | 58 | 9 | 21 | do | 53 | 19 | 32 | do | 50 | do | 50 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 60 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 63 | 4 | do | 32 | 59 | 9 | 21 | do | 54 | 19 | 32 | do | 51 | do | 51 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 61 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 64 | 4 | do | 32 | 60 | 9 | 21 | do | 55 | 19 | 32 | do | 52 | do | 52 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 62 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 65 | 4 | do | 32 | 61 | 9 | 21 | do | 56 | 19 | 32 | do | 53 | do | 53 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 63 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 66 | 4 | do | 32 | 62 | 9 | 21 | do | 57 | 19 | 32 | do | 54 | do | 54 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 64 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 67 | 4 | do | 32 | 63 | 9 | 21 | do | 58 | 19 | 32 | do | 55 | do | 55 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 65 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 68 | 4 | do | 32 | 64 | 9 | 21 | do | 59 | 19 | 32 | do | 56 | do | 56 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 77 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 80 | 4 | do | 32 | 76 | 9 | 21 | do | 71 | 19 | 32 | do | 68 | do | 68 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 78 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 81 | 4 | do | 32 | 77 | 9 | 21 | do | 72 | 19 | 32 | do | 69 | do | 69 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 79 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 82 | 4 | do | 32 | 78 | 9 | 21 | do | 73 | 19 | 32 | do | 70 | do | 70 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 80 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 83 | 4 | do | 32 | 79 | 9 | 21 | do | 74 | 19 | 32 | do | 71 | do | 71 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 81 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 84 | 4 | do | 32 | 80 | 9 | 21 | do | 75 | 19 | 32 | do | 72 | do | 72 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 82 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 85 | 4 | do | 32 | 81 | 9 | 21 | do | 76 | 19 | 32 | do | 73 | do | 73 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 83 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 86 | 4 | do | 32 | 82 | 9 | 21 | do | 77 | 19 | 32 | do | 74 | do | 74 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 84 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 87 | 4 | do | 32 | 83 | 9 | 21 | do | 78 | 19 | 32 | do | 75 | do | 75 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 85 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 88 | 4 | do | 32 | 84 | 9 | 21 | do | 79 | 19 | 32 | do | 76 | do | 76 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 86 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 89 | 4 | do | 32 | 85 | 9 | 21 | do | 80 | 19 | 32 | do | 77 | do | 77 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 87 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 90 | 4 | do | 32 | 86 | 9 | 21 | do | 81 | 19 | 32 | do | 78 | do | 78 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 88 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 91 | 4 | do | 32 | 87 | 9 | 21 | do | 82 | 19 | 32 | do | 79 | do | 79 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 89 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 92 | 4 | do | 32 | 88 | 9 | 21 | do | 83 | 19 | 32 | do | 80 | do | 80 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 90 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 93 | 4 | do | 32 | 89 | 9 | 21 | do | 84 | 19 | 32 | do | 81 | do | 81 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 91 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 94 | 4 | do | 32 | 90 | 9 | 21 | do | 85 | 19 | 32 | do | 82 | do | 82 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 92 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 95 | 4 | do | 32 | 91 | 9 | 21 | do | 86 | 19 | 32 | do | 83 | do | 83 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 93 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 96 | 4 | do | 32 | 92 | 9 | 21 | do | 87 | 19 | 32 | do | 84 | do | 84 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 94 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 97 | 4 | do | 32 | 93 | 9 | 21 | do | 88 | 19 | 32 | do | 85 | do | 85 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 95 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 98 | 4 | do | 32 | 94 | 9 | 21 | do | 89 | 19 | 32 | do | 86 | do | 86 | 8 | 2.40 |
| do | 96 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 99 | 4 | do | 32 | 95 | 9 | 21 | do | 90 | 19 | 32 | do | 87 | do | 87 | 8 | 2.40 |
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| do | 98 | 9 | 1.25 | do | 101 | 4 | do | 32 | 97 | 9 | 21 | do | 92 | 19 | 32 | | | | | | |

IN A ROMAN CHARIOT.

Difficulty in Securing a Woman to Handle the Ribbons.

[Chicago News.]

"Yes, I wish to engage a lady to drive four horses in a chariot race at the country fair for the season," said a large man in answer to the reporter's inquiry as he stepped in front of a small shed which answers for an office on Desplains street.

I am willing to pay all expenses and a good salary, but up to date have not succeeded in getting any one to suit me. My wife and I have followed this business for eleven years, giving representations of the national sport of the Roman empire—chariot racing. My wife has driven one team and I the other. She injured her ankle last fall and is unable to use it, and I find it almost impossible to secure any one to drive in her place. You see four horses are harnessed abreast. Come back to the barn and I will show them to you. That is one of the chariots indicating a curious vehicle which stood under a shanty. These four black horses for the lady, and he pointed to one side of the stable where five glossy, spirited animals were standing. "I drive four grays. The drivers, as you probably know, stand up in the chariots and lash the horses into the wildest and most breakneck speed. It requires a woman of mighty strong nerve and a heap of muscle to do it. That is one of the drawbacks in getting any one who is fitted to the work. A woman may have the 'dare,' but she's got to have the strength to back it up. I had one woman on trial who was strong enough and not afraid of anything or earth either; but she wouldn't answer for the business."

"Too good looking, maybe?" hazarded the reporter.

"Naw, didn't know how to behave. At least her conduct was objectionable. I don't want and won't have any woman who is not of respectable character. If I should take a woman out into the country towns as a public spectacle who would conduct herself otherwise than with the utmost discretion she'd run my business. And the notoriety obtained by their public appearance at fairs all over the country, as a dashing Roman matron, is such that few reputable women, unless accompanied by their husbands, care to engage in it. That season, combined with lack of bays and muscle, makes it very difficult for me to get a lady to suit. If I can't get one to fill the requirements of a 'chariot' I won't show at all till my wife gets well. Want to take a swing in the chariot behind the blacks out at the driving park some morning? No? Well, good-day."

Continental Advertisements.

[The Argonaut.]

When continental advertisers, bent upon lightning British purses, rashly venture to attack Englishmen in their own tongue, the result is often disastrously comical. The proprietor of a "milk-cure" establishment in Aix-la-Chapelle, "founded before twenty years of orders from the magistrat," boasts that his quality of "Suisse and his experiences causes him to deliver a milk pure and natural, obtained by sounds of cows and a natural torage." One Parisian hooster informs his hoped-for patrons he possesses patent machinery for cutting "siriths"—Franco-English, we presume, for shirts. Another proclaims his resolve to sell his wares dirty cheap; and a dealer in butter, eggs and cheeses, whose "produces" arrive every day "from the farms of the establishment without intermediat," requests would-be customers to send orders by unpaid letters, as "the house does not recognize any traveler."

A Hamburg firm notifies that their "university" brand of beer is also preferable for the use in the field, like in the theatre, and had to the last degree of perfection concerning to rigorously and pureness of the glass," while they are ready to supply all corners with "A Glass of Field for the Marine 320th" object opening in extra stout leather-leather and strap, at sh 36 shd ms. 6 pence. This is a specimen of their "English young man's" powers of composition that would justify the enterprising opticians in imitating the Frenchman whose shop window was graced with a placard bearing the strange device: "English spoken here a few."

No Place for Tyros.

[Lexington (Ky.) Letter.]

Rich as the Blue Grass country is, its fertile acres are not for the fool. Peniston, who struck \$600,000 in the Havana lottery, came here and salted down a good portion of the money in a farm and went into stock raising with a handsome credit in the bank. In three years his last dollar and his last acre were gone. Now he is tending bar in a Philadelphia beer saloon. "I saw one of the jobs put up on him right here in Lexington," said a "Peniston" had set his mind on buying real estate at an auction sale. He could have got the horse for \$1,000 at a private bargain, but he didn't know it, and when three or four fellows who were in the scheme started some lively bidding, he let them turn the figures up to \$10,000 on him, and paid that exorbitant price while the whole town was laughing at him."

The Popular Style.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Architect—Well, I declare that is a pretty fair house plan for an amateur, only you have left no space for stairways and closets. Did you make it yourself?

Prospective Builder—Yes, but the only thing that puzzles me is to know what style of cottage it is. It is not Gothic, nor Italian, nor—

"No, it is absolutely nothing. As to style, it is simply a meaningless hodge-podge, to be trampled upon."

"Well, what shall I call it, have you no name for hodge-podge?"

"Oh! yes. We call 'em Queen Anns."

A Lovely Time.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Miss A.—Yes, I have just returned from Canada. I had a lovely time. Met everybody in the best society.

Miss B.—You like the Canadians then?

Miss A.—Oh, I did not associate with Canadians, but Americans. The American society there is just splendid. I had such lovely rides with Mr. Minks, the rehypothecator, and Mr. Pinks, the ex-finance, and I nearly fell in love with Mr. Pinks, the handsome young embezzler, and I just wish you could have seen Mr. Binks, the eminent defaulter, lead the German; he is just too sweet for anything.

It Makes the World Go Round.

[Reading News.]

He (at the house of a friend)—May I have the pleasure of accompanying you home, Miss Smith?

She—Certainly Mr. Brown.

He (at the door of the Smith mansion)—Good night, my darling. You have made me very, very happy.

She—Good night, George, dear. There, that's enough; you are ruffling my hair. Good night.

Hard Pan Mineral Water.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

In some of the prohibition towns they sell Sellers water for an ague cure, and it tastes so much like whiskey smells that when a man has eaten about a soup dish full of it, he says, "I want to go home" in one syllable and "watch-key" in about thirty.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

Sept. 1, 1884, 10 a. m.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Chas. H. Bradford, commissioners. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read and approved:

Edward & Bradford, cash paid R. E. S. Neal, needy poor, special, \$9 75

E. S. Neal, salary as jailor and allowance months July and August, general, 146 50

C. H. Bradford, services as county commissioner, general, 39 00

E. N. Corey, clerk, court, itemized bill general, 204 15

J. H. Bruin, judge school election, Driscoll, general, 2 00

W. W. Wilcox, judge school election, school township No. 36, general, 2 00

John H. Myers, judge school election, Glenview, general, 2 00

Geo. Price, judge school election, Driscoll, general, 2 00

J. A. Field, judge school election, school township No. 39, general, 2 00

Olaf Odean, judge school election, Painted Woods, general, 2 00

H. W. Hatch, judge school election, Glenview, general, 2 00

John Hitchcock, judge school election, Glenview, general, 2 00

Carl Drumstrom, judge school election, Painted Woods, general, 2 00

Gus W. Johnson, judge school election, Painted Woods, general, 2 00

W. E. Cahall, judge school election, school dist. No. 39, general, 2 00

B. A. Swab, judge school election, school district No. 33, general, 2 00

S. G. Smith, judge school election, school district No. 33, general, 2 00

W. B. Marston, judge school election, school district No. 33, general, 2 00

Anson Northrup, judge school election, school district No. 51, general, 2 00

Thomas Gilbert, judge school election, Apple Creek, general, 2 00

Thomas A. Foster, judge school election, Apple Creek, general, 2 00

W. S. Hedges, judge school election, school district No. 32, general, 2 00

Wm. Rohdow, judge school election, general, 2 00

F. A. Little, judge school election, school district No. 32, general, 2 00

Dwight Skinner, judge school election, Harris precinct, general, 2 00

Patrick Small, judge school election, school township No. 51, general, 2 00

C. B. Rust, judge school election, Harris precinct, general, 2 00

E. C. Taylor, judge school election, Harris precinct, general, 2 00

O. L. Swett, judge school election, school township No. 32, general, 2 00

M. H. Kinney, clerk school election, school township No. 31, general, 2 00

Burton Northrup, clerk school election, school township No. 51, general, 2 00

D. W. Baxter, clerk school election, school township No. 32, general, 2 00

Norman Falconer, clerk school election, Apple Creek, general, 2 00

J. H. Allensworth, clerk school election, Harris precinct, general, 2 00

C. H. Gregory, clerk school election, Harris precinct, general, 2 00

D. M. Hatch, clerk school election, Glenview, general, 2 00

P. M. Hatch, clerk school election, Glenview, general, 2 00

J. F. Jones, clerk school election, school township No. 39, general, 2 00

Joseph Wood, clerk school election, Driscoll, general, 2 00

Oliver Peterson, clerk school election, Painted Woods, general, 2 00

Martin L. Hazen, clerk school election, Painted Woods, general, 2 00

Clarence Price, clerk school election, school township No. 39, general, 2 00

Leonard Marcellus, clerk school election, school township No. 39, general, 2 00

H. S. Ball, clerk school election, school township No. 33, general, 2 00

C. A. Gregory, services as clerk of school township No. 46, year ending, 25 00

H. S. Ball, services as clerk of school township No. 33, six months, 10 00

J. R. Laey, supervisor of poor-house and outbuildings, special poorhouse, 163 00

Peterson & Veeder, medicine for needy poor and jail, July and August, general, 21 15

W. S. Moorhouse, hardware for court house, general, 5 80

Peterson & Veeder, stationery, general, 18 45

L. N. Griffin, arrest justice court, etc., general, 90 10

L. N. Griffin, house rent, needy poor, two months, general, 28 00

Erie Telephone & Telegraph company, use of telephone, general, 3 00

Dallas Farrow, putting down carpets, general, 5 10

T. R. Badgerow, house rent, needy poor, general, 10 00

P. P. Johnson, repairing road, road, 47 50

Joseph Hare & Co., lightning rods court house, general, 136 00

G. R. Badgerow, house rent, needy poor, Jund, general, 10 00

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Attest, E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Gust W. Johnson and Charles H. Bradford, commissioners.

The following appointments were on motion made for judges of a special school township election, to be held in school township No. 4, township 138, range 77, on Saturday, September 20, 1884, at the house of James S. Campbell, viz: T. F. Campbell, W. B. Hibbs and H. C. Sinclair.

On motion the following appointments were made for judges of a special school township election, to be held in school township No. 26, township 140, range 70, on Saturday, September 20, 1884, at the house of S. K. Hood, viz: S. K. Hood, M. A. Edberg and V. W. Kelly.

The medical and surgical statements of H. S. Hersey, physician county jail and needy poor, for the months of July and August, were read and approved.

The following bills were read and on motion approved:

John Whalen, lamp chimneys, etc., court house, general, \$2 25

Bismarck Tribune, tax books, printing treasurer's report, etc., general, 399 25

Patrick Corcoran, labor with team, court house, general, 20 00

A. F. Van Epps, clerk court, general, 32 50

W. C. East, water bill, court house, for July and August, general, 5 50

W. D. Smith, coroner, case of George H. Root, general, 15 00

A. A. Fisher, needy poor, general, 1 75

W. D. Smith, undertaking, case of Wm. Miller, general, 30 00

Van Houten Bros. & Little, jury box, clerk of court, general, 2 50

Pioneer Press, letter heads, general, 9 50

Healy Bros., poor house, third and last payment, special, 1746 75

Healy Bros., poor house, second payment, special, 400 00

Paul Fitzgerald, labor putting down carpets, whitewashing, etc., general, 71 70

George Hubbell, car fare, needy poor, special, 17 50

G. R. Badgerow, house rent, needy poor, Mrs. McDonald, month of July, general, 10 00

Oscar Ward, milk, needy poor, general, 6 00

West Publishing Co., two vols. Dakota codes, general, 10 00

E. M. Brown, justice, general, 8 00

Leonard Lucas, constable, general, 10 30

W. S. Moorhouse, hardware court house, general, 80

Gates & Bowers, work on jail, general, 3 00

Wm. Franklin, work at jail, general, 5 00

E. M. Fuller, money advanced, express, special, 1 95

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J. B. Taylor, coroner's jury, case of George H. Root, general, 1 10

Frank Frish, coroner's jury, case of George H. Root, general, 1 10

P. B. Webb, coroner's jury, case of George H. Root, general, 1 10

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Russell & Beardsley, board and allowance, T. W. Johnson, needy poor, general, 135 00

A petition from John Sheldon and twenty-four others praying for a county road starting from a point between sections 1 and 2, in township 142, range 80

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m. Attest, E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Gust W. Johnson and Charles H. Bradford, commissioners.

Robert Grace presented a receipt and bond for liquor license at Menoken. The commissioners not deeming it ex-

pedient to issue license to him, ordered bond and receipt returned.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that by an error of the assessor, Elizabeth McLellan's real estate tax on lots 11 and 12, in block 39, in the city of Bismarck, is \$1,500 more than it should be, it is ordered that \$1,500 be abated from her real estate valuation, and that the county treasurer correct his tax list accordingly.

A petition signed by David Stewart and twelve others, praying for a county road leading from the south section corner post, sections 34 and 35, township 139, range 80, leading north to north section corner post between sections 2 and 3, township 139, range 80, a distance of six miles, was presented and read, and on motion the county surveyor was instructed to locate said road as soon as practical.

The following bills were read and approved:

George H. Chadwick, services as janitor and turnkey, July, general, \$98 25

George H. Chadwick, services as janitor and turnkey, August, general, 98 25

Joseph Tittenson, labor on roads, road, 8 40

Iver Johnson, labor on roads, road, 34 10

P. C. Loffness, labor on roads, road, 143 50

On motion it was resolved that the rate of taxation on all taxable real, personal property in the sinking fund, 2 mills; general county tax, 6 mills; road tax, 1 mill; bridge tax, 1 mill.

Board adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock a. m., September 2, 1884.

Attest, E. M. FULLER, County Clerk.

10 a. m., Sept. 2, 1884.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, E. S. Neal, chairman; Gust W. Johnson and Charles H. Bradford, commissioners.

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First Publication, Sept. 6, 1884.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered to C. W. Richardson by Henry G. Holmbeck, dated the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Book "A2" on pages 290 and 291 and 292, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice six hundred dollars with interest from the 10th day of April, A. D. 1882, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, said interest amounting to one hundred and forty four dollars and thirty cents, principal and interest aggregating in aggregate to seven hundred and forty four dollars and thirty cents, and no action nor proceeding has been instituted at law or equity to recover the debt secured by this mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale granted in said mortgage, and of the statute in such cases made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed and the mortgaged premises therein described will be sold before the court house door of Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, in the city of Bismarck, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.; said sale will be made by the sheriff of said Burleigh county or his deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, together with twenty five dollars attorney's fees as in said mortgage provided, and cost and expense of advertising and sale. The premises described in said mortgage as to be sold are: The northwest quarter of section number fourteen (14) in township number one hundred and thirty eight (138) north of range number eighty (80) west, in the Bismarck, D. T., Land District.

C. W. RICHARDSON, Mortgagee.
WM. B. TEBBETTS, Att'y for Mortgagee.

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A DEAD SECRETARY.

Secretary of the Treasury Folger Suddenly Passes Away Yesterday Afternoon.

The Sixth Cabinet Officer who Died While in Office in the Country's History.

A New Candidate for the Presidency Gives her Views on Matters of Public Import.

The Pacers Johnston and Richball Yesterday and Gen. Butler Today at Minneapolis.

A Lynching in Pennsylvania—A Town on Fire in New York—Montana Stockgrowers.

The Telegraphic Press Report.

Death of Secretary Folger.

GENEVA, N. Y. Sept. 4.—Secretary Folger died at 4:55 this afternoon. The persons present were Mrs. Hart, his deceased wife's sister, Dr. Knapp and his law associates, his family physician, Dr. A. B. Smith, and his colored servant James. Dr. Smith and Captain J. S. Lewis had left him but a few moments previously. Dr. Henry Foster, who has been here two or three times as consulting physician, arrived in the 4:45 train and was conveyed to the Folger mansion by Dr. Smith. Mrs. Earnest, the secretary's sister, arrived by the same train. After the last named entered, the dying man gasped twice and all was over. Secretary Folger's two daughters are in the Adirondacks, the elder in very feeble health, and his son, Captain Chas. W. Folger is at Alexandria Va. All had been written to come to Geneva, the telegraph not being resorted to as a sudden termination was not apprehended. Captain Folger will arrive tomorrow. The secretary returned for the last time to Geneva on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult. He was by no means unconscious of his critical condition, and he entrusted to his personal friend, Captain Lewis, a final message to his family and other directions of a confidential nature. Within a few moments after the secretary expired. Telegrams announcing his death were dispatched to President Arthur at Newport, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Con. Frank Sperry, his private secretary, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, assistant treasurer at New York, and Judge Andrews, Syracuse. General gloom pervades the people of Geneva over this sudden removal of their beloved townsman, men of all parties and all conditions in life alike joining in expressions of sorrow. The secretary will be interred in Geneva by the side of his wife, who died seven years ago.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The first news of the death of Secretary Folger received in this city was conveyed in an associated press dispatch from Geneva. Upon its being acting to Assistant Secretary Con. who is the acting secretary, he immediately notified the chiefs of bureau in the treasury department and invited them to meet at his office this evening. Later in the evening Con. was informed by a brief telegram from Geneva, from the colored servant of Folger, of the latter's death. As news of the death of the secretary spread about the city, it was received with a general expression of regret. Officials of the treasury department especially were shocked by the suddenness of the event. The generally expressed opinion of these officers was that his death was due to overwork; he sought to supervise all details of the service in stead of leaving the merely routine work to his subordinates. Treasurer Wyman said that for some time before he left the department he had been complaining of pain in the region of the heart and of a difficulty in breathing. Mr. Con. as soon as he received the news of the death of the secretary notified the postmaster general, who is the only cabinet officer in the city, and both sent telegrams to the president informing the latter that they had received news of the death of Mr. Folger. Assistant Secretary French, of the treasury, has been in Europe for some time and is now on his way home. His absence leaves Mr. Con. the only assistant secretary here, and he has been acting secretary since Folger left, and under the law he will continue to act as secretary, unless the president should make another appointment in ten days from today. The death of a cabinet officer during his term of office has been of rare occurrence in this country. Webster died while secretary of state, Rawlins while secretary of war, Upshur while in charge of the interior department, and two postmaster generals, Brown and Howe, have died while in office. Folger is the first secretary of the treasury who died while holding office.

THE PRESIDENT INFORMED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—President Arthur dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellis and received the telegram announcing the death of Secretary Folger at 5 o'clock. He was greatly affected by the news. He will attend the funeral and hopes to be able to attend that of Senator Anthony. He has telegraphed his condolences to the father of Secretary Folger, and ordered that the flags on government vessels and buildings in this vicinity and at Fort Adams be placed at half mast until after the funeral. The president had intended giving a dinner to the English admiral on Saturday, but that will now probably be indefinitely postponed.

The Latest Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Lockwood has written a letter accepting the nomination as the candidate of the women's national equal rights party, in California, for the office of president of the United States, August 23d. Mrs. Lockwood says she feels her unworthiness and incompetence, yet she is constrained to accept the nomination tendered by the only political party that really and truly represents the interests of the whole people. She believes she will be elected and be able to guide the ship of state safely into port. If elected she will endeavor to maintain equal political privileges to every class of citizens; insure a fair distribution of public offices to women as well as men, with scrupulous regard to civil service reform; favor protection and fostering American industries; is in sympathy with the working men and

women of the country and with the soldiers and soldiers' widows, and believes in an increase of pensions to widows, and for this purpose would use the surplus revenues of the country and would abolish the pension office and have three commissioners of pensions. Mrs. Lockwood says her anti-monopoly and civil service policy is funny and that her Indian policy is good sound sense. "I made a bid," she says, "for all voters. I ask German, temperance, monopolists, anti-monopolists, capitalists and laborers. I did not know how to get around the Germans because of intemperance and so I said, 'the consideration will be given to honest, industrious, home loving Germans.'" Lockwood received a letter from the western women which says she was selected for president because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was too old, Susan B. Anthony too much of a spinster, Mary A. Livermore too opposed to certain classes, and Lucy Stone too narrow. The new candidate tonight wrote a letter to her western friends asking about the vice presidency and saying that was an important question.

Strabismus Silent as to Fusion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—General Butler left for Minneapolis at 10 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by a delegation composed of Wm. C. King, J. F. Lee, P. H. Shadrick and W. N. Glenn, from that city, who journeyed here to meet him. He will make a short stop at Milwaukee en route. General Butler to an associated press representative this morning declined to make any statement as to probable fusion with the democrats in Illinois. He had a consultation during the morning with Mr. Oberly, chairman of the democratic state central committee upon the subject. Members of the people's party, present at the conference, declared that no decision as to fusion would be reached for the present in any event.

The Pacers at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—At the Minneapolis fair races today the attendance was very large. The weather was fair, but the track very heavy and slow. The great event of the day was the race between the pacers, Johnston and Richball for \$500, best two in three. In the first heat Johnston took the lead and had it to the end, though crowded close by Richball, and won by a length. Time 2:13. In the second heat Johnston again took the lead, but broke badly at the head of the stretch, and Richball won in 2:20 3/4. The third heat was a splendid race. Johnston again took the lead, but Richball was even with him at the first quarter, and from there to the last it was an even race at a very fast pace. Johnston then drew ahead for an instant, but Richball drew up to within twenty yards of the wire and promised to win handsomely, when he broke and Johnston won in 2:17 3/4.

A Town in Flames.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—10 p. m.—A thrifty town thirty miles from this city, on the Syracuse & Binghamton railway, is in flames, two blocks being already destroyed. The Binghamton fire department was called on.

LATER.

The fire was extinguished after three business blocks and several dwellings were destroyed. Loss \$20,000.

Meeting of Stockgrowers.

MILES CITY, Sept. 4.—The Eastern Montana Stockgrowers meeting was held yesterday. About thirty-five million dollars worth of cattle was represented. T. J. Bryan was elected president; Jas. Scott, vice-president; Wm. Harmon, secretary and treasurer. Important questions regarding Indians and general stock matters were acted on. They decided to hold the spring round up meeting on the first Tuesday in May.

The First in the County.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 4.—Henry Bargonowski, the Hungarian who stabbed his daughter in law on Monday night and then attempted to kill himself, was hanged to a tree this morning by a party of masked Hungarians. The excitement is intense, as this is the first lynching that has ever taken place in the county.

Found Without a Head.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—The headless body of Dr. Black, surgeon of the Talpocosa, was found floating in Muskeget channel.

Blaine's Friend Renominated.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. Sept. 4th.—The fifth congressional republican convention renominated Wm. Walter Phelps.

Or Course He Was.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Samuel J. Randall was renominated for congress in the Third district.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The republican state convention was called to order this morning by Chairman Lodge. The nomination of Blaine and Logan was strongly commended and the administration of President Arthur heartily praised. The old ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, George D. Robinson; Chicopee; lieutenant governor, Oliver Ames; Easton; secretary of state, Henry L. Pier, Arlington; treasurer, Daniel A. Gleason, Medford; auditor, Charles B. Ladd, Springfield; attorney general, Edgar J. Sherman, Lawrence. Mark Hopkins and Hon. Thomas Talbot were unanimously nominated electors at large.

The Vermont Election.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—The Free Press has returns from 204 of 240 towns in the state. This gives Plague, republicans, 39,518; Edgington, democrats, 18,637; greenback, independent and scattering, 556. Plague's majority over Edgington, 20,879; majority over all, 20,323. The remaining towns will increase Plague's majority over all to about 22,500. The 204 towns four years ago gave the republicans 4,950 and the democrats 20,227; the republican vote has therefore fallen off twelve and the democrats ten per cent. The average republican majority for the last four years has been 21,000.

Indignant Denials.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3.—Sergeants Brainard and Long and Private Connel of the Greely arctic expedition are here under engagements at Dew's museum. They were shown this morning telegrams from Washington containing statements of an army officer who had seen diaries of the expedition and indignantly denied every statement made by said officer.

The Blaine Libel Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—In the United States district court today Judge Woods overruled the demurred filed by the defense in the Blaine-

Sentinel suit. The attorneys for the defense appeared and announced that the Sentinel's answer would be ready tomorrow, and Blaine's counsel waived the formality ruling the defense to answer. The Sentinel's counsel say it will not be possible to be ready for trial before November, for the reason that most of their witnesses live at a distance from Indianapolis, and a great deal of work will be required in taking depositions.

Stuttsman's Delegates.

JAMESTOWN, D. T., Sept. 3.—The county convention to appoint delegates to the legislative and territorial conventions was held here today and full delegations to both were appointed. The delegates to the legislative convention at Bismarck were all Nickens men and instructed for him, but Nickens arose and declined to be a candidate and said he could not serve another term. Delegates to the Pierre convention were not instructed.

A Wages Riot.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 3.—A riot occurred at the wire drawing mills this afternoon on account of a reduction of wages, said to be caused by competition in the state penitentiary. A part of the men remained at work and the striking men attacked them. A considerable number of men, including the chief of police, were hurt seriously though not fatally. Most of the attacking party were arrested and fined.

A Storm at Duluth.

DULUTH, Sept. 3.—The severest thunder storm of the season passed over Duluth about 4 o'clock this morning. The rain fell in torrents and quite a number of business houses and residences were flooded and considerable damage done to partly finished buildings. The high school building was struck by lightning but not damaged to any great extent.

Absconding Bank Clerk Arrested.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—On the arrival of the Pacific mail steamer Colon at quarantine, Frank Tremesca, exchange clerk in the First National bank of Portland, Oregon, who was a passenger, was arrested. He is charged with stealing \$7,000 from the bank, deposited by the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

Barnes for Raymond.

VALLEY CITY, D. T., Sept. 3.—The Barnes county republican convention, after a stormy session of nearly seven hours, adjourned in harmony after electing the following delegates to Pierre, instructed for Hon. John B. Raymond: Herbert Root, J. W. Scott, Ed. Davidson, G. H. Dickey, Wm. McKean, John D. Farrand, N. B. Perkins and R. P. Jennings.

Tough on the Contractors.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—The new freight house for the Santa Fe railroad in West Kansas City, nearly completed, was burned tonight. Loss, \$50,000, which falls on the contractors, Bilingly & Skene, of Topeka, as there was no insurance. The fire resulted from the watchman overturning a lamp.

A Lumber Fire.

DURBORE, Ia., Sept. 3.—This afternoon fire caught in one of the lumber piles of the Dubuque Lumber company and was soon beyond control. The entire yard burned, between five and six million feet. C. W. Robinson, lessee loses \$65,000 to \$80,000; insured. Loss on bridges, tramways, etc., bring the total to \$100,000.

Accident in a Furnace.

SHABON, Pa., Sept. 3.—Last evening while six men were blasting huge pieces of iron in the bottom of a stack of the Valley furnace, a blast of giant powder was prematurely exploded by a spark of fire from a hammer. One man was injured fatally and four more seriously burned.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGLER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED **STOMACH BITTERS**

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of epidemic, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for fever and ague, indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the claptrap nostrums of unscientific pretenders, than the tender, than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their dens. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

DR. BROADBENT,

The Old Physician and Electrician, who lectured in Bismarck, D. T., so recently on the subject of electricity, should be consulted by every invalid in this city. He remains from one to two months at the Sheridan House, room 12. Advice free. His forty years' experience enables him to treat Chronic, Delicate and Acute Diseases in either Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Female Diseases are Speedily Cured by Him. He Detects Diseases at First Sight.

CLAIRVOYANT AND FORTUNE TELLER. Tells past and present, describes future prospects. Daily consultations for a short time at room 7, Banner house. 44-49

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemical will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA. ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.

Tickets only 55. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith by all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

John A. Rea

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature, for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2, A. D. 1878. The only Lottery every voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE IN THE GRAND DRAWING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 9, 1884—172d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000

1 CAPITAL PRIZE 25,000

1 CAPITAL PRIZE 10,000

2 PRIZES OF 6,000 12,000

5 PRIZES OF 2,000 10,000

10 PRIZES OF 1,000 10,000

20 PRIZES OF 500 10,000

100 PRIZES OF 200 20,000

500 PRIZES OF 100 50,000

1,000 PRIZES OF 50 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 6,750

9 Approximation Prizes of 500 4,500

9 Approximation Prizes of 250 2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$365,500

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable to address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Postal Notes and ordinary letters by mail or express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

St. Mary's Academy

AND

SELECT DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will Open September 9.

Ample room, well furnished, to accommodate forty pupils has been secured. The course of instruction embraces those studies that constitute an education suitable for young ladies. For terms, etc., apply to

SISTER DIRECTRESS, O. S. B., Bismarck, D. T.

First Publication Aug. 15, 1884.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

I AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.,

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the land office at Bismarck, on September 26, 1884, at 11 a. m. viz:

Stephen D. Tabor,

homestead application No. 793, for the sw 1/4, sec. 30, tp. 138, r. 77 w. 51. n. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: R. A. Marsh, George Glass, Chas. Meserve, W. E. Hibbs, all of Menoken, D. T.

W. H. FRANCIS, Receiver.

O. F. DAVIS, Atty for Claimant. 11-16

First Publication August 8, 1884.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, Dak., August 6, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck on September 19, 1884, viz:

Benat Israel.

for the northwest quarter of section 8, township 143, range 81.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: R. A. Coffey, of Washburn, D. T.; Fred Merry, of Painted Woods, D. T.; Joseph Millenger, of Washburn, D. T.; John Yegen, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

REAL ESTATE!!

For Bargains in Lots or Acre

Bismarck Property,

Address, JOHN W. FISHER,

No. 194 Front street, New York City.

Or, WM. M. PYE, Sr., Bismarck, D. T.

PRINTS!

A large variety in dark shades, at THREE and FOUR CENTS PER YARD, at

DAN EISENBERG'S.

NEW GOODS! The latest novelties and old seasonable goods are now open for inspection.

Our line of Cloaks is larger and more complete than any previous season.

DAN EISENBERG, Bismarck, D. T.

WM. D. SMITH,

PRACTICAL

Undertaker & Embalmer,

Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Coffins, etc., in variety, kept in stock, with hearse and livery attendances. Can be found at office day or night.

FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No Second-Hand or Auctioneer's Goods.

NEW GOODS!

Carpets.

Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrains, and Lino-

leums, just received. Just opened a large

line of Fall and Winter Knit Goods, the

finest in the city.

W. B. WATSON.

ABRAMS BROS.,

Successors to Johnson & Abrams,

Are offering bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies' Button

Shoes from \$1.50 upwards. Misses', Gents' and Boys shoes at prices

that cannot be duplicated by another house in the city. Remember

The Sign of the "Big Boot," Third Street, Bismarck.

SALE OF PRINTS.

1303 Yards of the best

makes of Prints at only

5 cents a yard. These

goods are all fast colors.

H. R. Mead

& Co.

DAKOTA BLOCK.

Robert Macnider & Co.,

GROCCERS,

MCCORMICK MOWERS, REAPERS

AND TWINE BINDERS.

54 Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

A TRIP TO PORTLAND.

[Continued from Fifth page.]
climate of Montana, Dakota and is not entirely lost in Minnesota, Iowa and regions farther east. What the gulf stream is to all northern Europe and western Asia in the modification of climate, the great Japan current, which strikes our shore at and culminates in Puget sound, is in the way of modification to the northern part of the northwestern states and territories.

TACOMA

is on the west shore of this beautiful harbor and extends to and beyond its southern extremity. Its streets in the principal city are parallel with the shore of the harbor, which at the point where the railroad first strikes it and has its depot, is but about twenty feet above the water, but in going northward to the summit of the principal streets running north and south, where the hotels are situated, an elevation of some sixty feet is attained and then the front streets descend again in going about a mile further to about the level of the depot from which we started. Here we find wharfs, coal and store houses for all the shipping of Tacoma. They are extended out into the bay or harbor on piles and planked over, with railroad tracks, store houses and all manner of shipping conveniences erected on these piles and surrounded by elaborate plank ways and convenient surroundings. Even fine and elaborate hotels are situated on this elaborate wooden platform. And here the cars are always in waiting, as I afterward found, for the passengers brought by the elegant steamers from Victoria and Seattle, running in connection with the Northern Pacific, when they arrive from the north. And here the cars stop with their loads of curious humanity, to transfer their restless, land seeking voyagers to the finest boats in the world. It was on this wharf where I spent half a day in seeing the wonders of the great deep, as boys, looking for more valuable fish were occasionally bringing to the wharf specimens of these abnormal monsters, more interesting to me than all the shad, salmon, trout or black cod in the world.

THE CITY ITSELF

has its north and south streets parallel with the shore, but with an elevation of from sixty to eighty feet in the central portion and at the point where the principal hotels are situated. The grades from the lower portions on either end to these points is rather rounded than straight, so that the grade describes a circle rather than a tangent. This holds good with the whole main city. Its location is gently rounded from the front streets back to the highest elevation as well as from the lowest part on the south side where first entered on the railroad to the summit and thence down a gentle curve to the wharf and steamer landing. The greatest elevation in the city is directly back from the Tacoma hotel, and near this is situated one of the finest and most costly school houses in America.

Tacoma has a great many costly and beautiful buildings, evincing great enterprise on the part of its inhabitants as well as great confidence in the future success of the promising young city. It is only a few years old, has about five or six thousand inhabitants and as much thorough-going energy and determination as any other city in the indomitable northwest. Its future is a great one. After having spent nearly a day in observations of Tacoma, I left on the steamer for

SEATTLE

farther down the sound. In about two hours we arrived there. Before entering the bay and arriving at the city it was in full sight for miles out, and reminded me of the pictures I had seen in Algeria. It also reminded me of Burlington, Iowa, when seen from a steamer coming up the Mississippi river. It runs back from the harbor up a very steep grade, and is built on three circular or rounded tall bluffs facing the harbor from slightly different directions, so that the direction of the streets running out over the high hills from the harbor, if extended into the harbor would come to a focus not very far away from shore. The grade up these hills is too heavy to be pleasant, although the hillsides are well built and the streets are finely improved. The elevation obtained at the top of the built portion of the city must be over four hundred feet, and beyond this is dense pine forests quite characteristic of the country. The city is older than Tacoma and twice as populous, with all the characteristic evidences of thrift and wealth accumulated during the early settlement of the country. These two cities have about equal natural advantages. Much the same surroundings of valuable timber, much the same advantages of the finest coal fields west of the Rockies and much the same surrounding growth of fruit, oats hops and other valuable agricultural production. But if the N. P. R. R. company continue to patronize Tacoma it will soon leave its worthy but vindictive rival far in the background.

THIS WONDERFUL COUNTRY

are but little understood. Indeed the whole land west of the great chain of the Rockies is but a vast terra incognita where nothing is known but the superficial and visible. Not one acre in a thousand has ever been trod by a hu-

man foot, and when it has been passed over, the great object sought to be attained was the means of exit rather than to ascertain the value and capabilities of the country. Enough has been seen to demonstrate its vastness of area, its unlimited covering of the heaviest body of the finest and most valuable timber left remaining on the face of the earth and the probabilities that the rugged and mountainous earth outside of its fine agricultural districts, contains immense, even unthinkable quantities of valuable deposits of all the precious, valuable and ornamental minerals, together with many sources of wealth and human grandeur, of which this generation of simpletons are entirely ignorant.

The growth of timber on the western sea beach is so wonderful as to surprise all observers. In looking at innumerable coniferous forests I could only assimilate them to southern prolific canebrakes, where the longest fishing poles are obtained. These canebrakes are so thick as to be nearly impenetrable, and where the taller and more robust ones grow to their greatest height, they are quite impenetrable. So these tall forests of yellow fir, so thick and so diversified in size, as that the smaller ones, not larger than a telephone pole at the base, grow more than 200 feet high with as great symmetry as the cane fishing pole, and with as great impenetrable thickness in the jungle where it grew.

Everything here which grows mainly from atmospheric influences as contrasted with those from fertility of soil, has a luxuriance of growth unequalled anywhere. This is true of all kinds of wild timber, fruit trees, all kinds of flowering shrubs, and even oats and buckwheat, but wheat, corn and almost all kinds of garden vegetables depending on the fertility of the soil, do not do as well on the western slope as in Dakota or Minnesota.

After spending one day in Seattle I started for home and made some very important observations, which I shall refer to hereafter.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

THE TRIBUNE is pleased to note the peaceful and satisfactory solution of the political situation in Stutsman county, and in no small degree is the Jamestown Alert responsible for this happy state of affairs. The Alert, for what it considered good reasons, opposed the nomination of Hon. Johnson Nickens for the territorial council and advocated in his place Mr. A. A. Allen, a highly respectable banker and leading citizen of Jamestown. The county convention was held and it was found that Nickens delegates had an overwhelming majority of votes. The Alert rather than be placed in the list of senseless kickers, this bows to the combination:

"For the general good of the town, which is above all factional political considerations, and in the interest of peace and harmony of our citizens upon which the prosperity of the city so largely depends, the dissections and complications arising out of the caucus Monday night are at an end so far as the Alert is concerned. In this contest the Alert has made a fight for Mr. Allen and against Mr. Nickens in no half way manner, not that we had any personal animosity towards Mr. Nickens nor any other motive than that, as we believed, of the best interests of the country, and in hauling down our flag in the contest which has been waged on both sides on the principle that 'everything is fair in war,' we have no apologies to make, but submit to the inevitable. The Alert proposes to do its battling inside the republican party and not outside of it, and if Mr. Nickens has a majority of the delegates to the county convention today, he will be entitled to the nomination by the legislative convention at Bismarck Oct., 15th and he will have the support of the Alert and will be entitled to that of the republican party of this entire legislative district through the campaign and at the election.

Not only does the Alert do the proper thing, and do it gracefully, but Mr. Allen comes out in the following card, which settles all feeling in the matter and unites Stutsman county in the interest of Mr. Nickens, who certainly can, and will, do Stutsman county better service this winter than any other person from the James river valley could possibly do. Mr. Allen's card is as follows:

To both my political friends and enemies: When entering the campaign against Hon. Johnson Nickens, we mutually agreed to support the successful man in the contest about to follow. Since Mr. Nickens was the choice of the caucus last Monday night I have supported him and have given no authority whatever to prolong further opposition to him on my account and hope that my friends will not on their own account.

A. A. ALLEN

Mr. Nickens is one of the ablest parliamentarians in Dakota. He is quick to see a point and take advantage of it, and his experience in the last legislature will be used in the coming legislature to great advantage. His constituents will have no cause for regret at the turn of affairs in Jamestown, and the Alert is to be commended for its fairness in the matter.

Gov. PIERCE will shortly appoint a board from different parts of the territory to assist U. S. Commissioner McKenzie in the New Orleans exposition scheme. The board will audit all bills and have control of the county subscriptions for the purpose of making the exhibit a success. The governor is in hopes that Mr. McKenzie's mission in South Dakota, to raise funds and excite general interest in the scheme, may be a success, as he considers it important that Dakota make a creditable display at New Orleans.

NEWS COMMENTS.

THE new union depot at Minneapolis is now being used by all roads.

HYDE county delegates to the Pierre convention are uninstructed.

ALTHOUGH the Jamestown Alert is now an evening paper, it is just as good as it ever was.

THE republicans of Vermont feel happy. A majority of only 20,000, was expected, whereas it is 22,000.

A GENUINE dude has made its appearance in Devils Lake City and an indignation meeting has been called. The 7-7-77 has also called a meeting.

THE Pierre Journal thinks that Mc-Masters in congress would do more for the interests of Pierre and Hughes county than any other candidate yet mentioned.

ANOTHER Dakota editor by the name of Edwards has turned up in Nelson county as publisher of the Oneta Boomerang. There seems to be no escape for the people.

SENTRY CLIME: There is a town in Dakota called Bad Lands. O, shocking thought! but more shocking still is the name Cow Boy given to a paper printed in that town.

THE third annual conference of the W. C. T. U. of Dakota is now holding an enthusiastic session at Mitchell. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the lady lawyer of Iowa, is in attendance.

THE Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company has so much money that it doesn't know what to do with it. A little will be used next year in building their extension to Bismarck.

BROOKINGS county sends the following delegates to Pierre: Henry Lawshe, E. L. Sperling, John O'B. Scooby, Chas. Hamlin, K. C. Kandson, L. D. Miner, John Lynch, B. E. Pay. Uninstructed.

THE Huron Leader has brought out another candidate for delegate to congress in the person of J. W. Shannon of Beadle county, one of the oldest editors in Dakota. His being an editor is the only thing against him.

AN exchange says that Aberdeen is one of the few cities where the assessor finds more women than men. This is accounted for by the fact of the men being busily engaged on their farms. Nearly every man in Aberdeen has a claim.

GOVERNOR PIERCE left Bismarck last evening for St. Paul and Chicago. He will attend the soldiers' and sailors' reunion at Yankton on the 9th, 10th and 11th, and visit several other places in South Dakota before his return to Bismarck the last of next week.

SPINK county elected the following delegates to Pierre: C. T. Howard, C. H. Sealey, E. W. Foster, J. E. Labrie, H. J. Hall, M. H. Kelley and W. W. Farrell. They are for Millette. A special to the Pioneer Press says: Raymond's friends were so few that they made but little fight.

A TEXAS scientist, Prof. Hobson, applied to the patent office for government aid in a scheme to determine whether or not the moon is inhabited, and if so by what class of people. He says it will take \$3,000,000, and desires the co-operation of all the principal nations of the world. Hobson is believed to be a crank.

THE following are the delegates elected from Stutsman county to attend the Pierre convention: J. R. Egan, L. O. Gilman, J. J. Flint, W. H. Burke, A. C. McMillan, R. E. Wallace and Johnson Nickens. The following were elected to the legislative convention at Bismarck: D. C. Buck, C. M. Carr, J. A. Frye, B. S. Russell, S. L. Glaspell, A. W. Cunningham and F. B. Fancher. The delegation to Pierre is uninstructed.

THE Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: "Hon. W. C. Plummer of Dakota addressed a large meeting in Bradley, Saturday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated by the ladies of the place." Another item in the same paper reads: "The republicans of Bradford opened the campaign Wednesday evening by a flag raising at the village and a grand rally in the town hall. Hon. W. C. Plummer of Dakota addressed the meeting."

In the Barnes county convention there were contesting delegations from the Valley City precinct, and both were thrown out. The country precincts thus had control of the organization, and after five hours deliberation a majority report in favor of Raymond delegates to Pierre passed. The delegates are H. Root, John W. Scott, G. H. Dickey, L. Ed Davison, William McKean, J. D. Farrand, N. B. Perkins and R. P. Jennings.

ACCORDING to the Mandan Pioneer one of the delegates of the Morton county convention Wednesday was the original founder of the republican party—Maj. Boyay. The party was born at Ripon, Wis., in a little old school house and Maj. Boyay named the party that has since grown to such magnificent proportions. Vice president Henry Wilson in his "Rise and Fall of Slavery," devotes considerable space to Maj. Boyay's school house meeting, and traces the origin of the republican party from that source.

CAMPAIGN PORTRAITS.

How Colossal Likenesses Are Sketched by Using Stencils.

Manner of Transferring the Features of the Leaders to Canvas—Peculiarities and Profits of Banner Painting.

[New York Sun.]

In a region near Park row, where every structure is five stories high unless it is six, painters are at work with hardly any time for meals, on portraits for campaign clubs. In an attic, which looked very much like an ordinary house painter's workshop, although longer, was found a chief painter, who wore an old straw hat, a chin painter, who wore a little white apron. A politician who preceded the reporter was inquiring about the state of the portraits he had ordered.

"They are not yet done," the painter said. "Of course we could have had them finished before this time if we had devoted our sole attention to them, and finished them immediately. But we wish to complete our sketches so that we can turn them out rapidly, and if yours were the first we should have to charge you more for them. Here is the first draft."

So saying, he led the way to one corner of the room, where twenty or thirty portraits of Blaine and Logan had been begun. Each was colossal in size, the face being more than four feet in length, but bore scarcely any resemblance to the human countenance. Each one was a series of long, dark stripes, and no conjecture could be hazarded as to whom they represented.

"These are stencils," the painter exclaimed. "When the news arrived that Blaine was to lead the cohorts I took down his portrait, which we had obtained for the purpose, and went carefully to work making a stencil from that, of our standard size, such as you see here. I paid attention to the drawing, but not much to the coloring. When it was sufficiently completed to make sure that I had caught the likeness, I made a stencil of it, cutting out the places where the dark lines should be, but making sure to leave enough canvas to hold the stencil together. This is the original," said he, showing a likeness with large holes cut in it, "and there are the copies. After they dry we place them on a gigantic easel, with a partly completed portrait directly before it and upon it the portrait is arranged in colors. If you notice it, you will see that there are from twelve to fifteen colors or tints employed, and that the spots on each vary in size from a half a dollar to twice the size of your hand. If the limits of each color could be marked on each canvas, properly numbered, and the pots of paint correspondingly numbered, a man who had no eye for color, and had never handled a brush in his life, could do the necessary painting. That is just what we are doing. Here," pointing to an assistant who was at the easel, and who was punching an awl through the canvas, "is the first step. He is marking out the boundaries. The awl goes through both canvases, and when the upper one is taken away the limits of each particular patch of color can be plainly seen. The original is not yet completed, but when it is, it will have figures in each portion. Each of these will indicate a particular color; as for instance, one may represent the color of the mustache and of a part of the hair. By the aid of these artificial remembrances we can perform our work with a speed which seems marvelous. I and another man can make a dozen in a day by this plan. It is true they are very far from being works of art, but they are likenesses, and at the distance from which they are surveyed the minor imperfections are not noticed."

"Have you been long in this line?" the reporter inquired. "Since Greeley's campaign, there was a great demand at that time for portraits of him and Gen. Grant, and I was employed by a number of men to do the work for them, doing at the same time some on my own account. Both candidates by the way, I was anxious to preserve a sort of likeness—Greeley from his infantile look, his spectacles, and the thin fringe of hair around his face, and Grant from his full beard. Hayes's face for a banner was not very different from Greeley's although not so savage, but Tilden's was difficult. To make a good likeness much pains had to be taken, and that meant loss of time. Garfield and Hancock were easy. The former had a bald spot on his forehead and a prominent nose, and Hancock a big mustache. Logan has the same, but of another shape. Blaine is going to be more difficult. Some of the portraits published by the lithographers give him as sinister a countenance as I can give him with stencil and other mechanical aids when you begin."

"Not at all," I painted them incessantly, and gained great swiftness. There are certain characteristic features about a man's face which if you once catch you need not mind much about the rest. Dore could draw a portrait in five minutes, and I increased in speed so that instead of spending from two to three days on Grant or Greeley as I did at first, I could make two in a day. There is a great demand for these portraits, and not only our concern, but several others, are hard at work all the time. I have understood that one firm made \$15,000 out of the last campaign just in his line. The art is very much like that of the scene painter, and there is a constant call for work of which portrait and landscape painting forms a part. The meeting of the army of the Potomac was a windfall for some, which stood at the head of Montague street cost the committee \$400, independent of their other expenses."

Foreign Names for American Hotels.

[Gath] in New York Tribune.]

Mr. Hildreth said to me about the nomenclature of American hotels: "I wonder where the pride of our people is, to pass over such names as belong to us by nature, and call their houses such preposterous names as the Hotel de Normandie, and the Hotel St. Marc, pelling the Mark with a c. It would lead to the idea that the only people who stop in American hotels are those who languish a part of the year in Europe. Here is a great commonwealth like Illinois, with perhaps 3,000,000 of people, unrepresented in New York. None of the western states find any thing suggestive or emblematic of themselves in the city. The house of Brunswick, which we ran out of the country 100 years ago, has a palace of its own, and across the way is another to Victoria. The time ago, Washington house was torn down some time ago, and I should think we would presently have a Burgoyne hotel or Cornwallis house, etc."

Economy Is the Road to Wealth.

[New York Graphic.]

Restaurant-keeper—John, what kind of meat did you order to-day?
Steward—Veal, sir.
"Only veal?"
"Yes, sir."
Then he sat down and wrote on the bill of fare: "Chicken pot-pie, chicken salad, Irish stew, roast veal, beef a la mode, corn-bread, hash, veal pot-pie."

BRILLIANTS.

As one who, walking in the twilight gloom, Heard round about him voices as it darkens, And, seeing not the forms from which they came, Pauses from time to time, and turns and hearkens;

So, walking here in twilight, O my friends! I hear your voices, softened by the distance, And pause, and turn to listen, as each sends His words of friendship, comfort and assistance. —[Longfellow.]

I stood again beneath the shade The flowering apple orchard made; The grass was still as tall and green And fresh as ever it had been. I heard the little rabbits rush As swiftly through the wood; the thrush Was singing still the self-same song. Yet something there was changed and wrong. Or through the grass or through my heart Some deadly thing had passed athwart, And left behind a blighting track; For the old peace comes never back. —[A. Mary F. Robinson.]

SPORT WITH A RURAL CHAP.

Running a Foot Race in a Highly Original Costume.

[New York Dial.]

"If any of you newspaper men had been in this vicinity earlier in the evening you'd have witnessed the greatest foot race of the season," remarked a patrolman of the Twenty-ninth precinct to a Dial hand last night.

"How was that?" queried the reporter. "There is a crowd of young fellows who make their headquarters at a cigar store in Sixth avenue, near Thirty-second street. They belong to good families, and most of them are employed in mercantile houses and brokers' offices down town. They are full of fun and always looking for a chance to play off a joke on somebody—whether on each other or a stranger makes no difference."

"About 7 o'clock last evening about a dozen of the crowd were gathered in the cigar store discussing the Sullivan-Mitchell fiasco, when a tall, lean, freckled young fellow of about 20 entered the store to get a cigar. From his appearance and dress it was evident that he came from the rural districts. He became interested in the conversation that was going on, and listened open-mouthed to the various opinions advanced."

"Pretty soon the talk drifted to the subject of foot racing, and the merits of Myers, George and others were discussed. Suddenly one of the party, turning to the 'countryman,' said to the rest: 'Here's a gentleman that is just built for a runner. I'll bet \$10 he can outrun any man present.' 'The rest of the party took the cue at once, and an argument was at once begun as to 'Greeney's' merits as a runner. He was inveigled into the admission that he could 'out-run any of the boys where he lived down in Jersey,' and was soon hauled into consenting to try a race around the block with one of the party."

"The young fellow who had pointed out the rural youth's good points volunteered to act as his trainer, and proceeded to prepare him for the contest. His shoes and stockings were taken off, and he was stripped to his shirt and trousers. Then a red cotton handkerchief was tied about his head, and half a trainer telling him that all professional runners did this to preserve their wind."

"The 'Greeney' and his antagonist were then marched out upon the sidewalk and placed back to back, the arrangement being that they were to run around the block in opposite directions. The word was given and the countryman started off like a race horse, followed by a crowd of street Arabs, who had been attracted by his singular 'make-up.' Just as he started some one shouted 'Stop thief!' and the cry was taken up by the boys who followed after the runner, yelling like a lot of Indians. Of course the other fellow didn't start at all, but waited to see his opponent come back to the starting point, which he did in a very few minutes, followed by an immense crowd of boys and two or three policemen, who, like myself, had been attracted by the racket. The countryman had evidently made a great sensation, as the crowd was crowded and people thought that a lunatic had escaped from his keepers or a criminal was fleeing from justice."

"When the Jersey runner arrived at the starting point he found his antagonist already there, seeming much exhausted with his hard run. Greeney thought it strange that it was all right. Then the boys took him off and filled him up with beer, and now he'll go home and tell the folks about his great race with 'one of them York runners' that you read of in the papers."

William A. Beach.

["Gath" in New York Tribune.] The late William A. Beach attained his prominent position as a lawyer largely through his belligerent disposition. It was not precisely natural for him to appear fierce, and yet he always acted at the bar as if personally full of hatred of his opponents. I know of few lawyers who entered so completely into the feeling animating clients as Mr. Beach habitually did. He made each client's cause his own and was apparently even more bitter in feeling than were those who retained him to prosecute for them or to defend their cases. It is a fascinating light in which to appear to clients, and is sure to bring a lawyer other retainers.

Beach would eat throughout a long trial as if he really believed that his opponents, the lawyers, clients and their witnesses, were most unblinking perjurors and scoundrels, knowingly seeking to defeat justice. His look was as fierce as his denunciations were bitter. He would glare at a witness with all the intensity with which he would utter an invective. For six long months, day after day, he thus confronted, frowned on, and inveighed against William M. Evans, Thomas G. Shearman, Austin Abbott and their client, Henry Ward Beecher—four as mild-mannered men as ever sat in court. I am satisfied that for the time being he felt all the rage and animosity he displayed and expressed. But it was not Mr. Beach's nature to be unjust. The truth is that his was a generous, confiding disposition.

Effectually Rebuked.

[San Francisco Call.]

There is a young man in Oakland who has a sister Jessie, who was sent to a fashionable school for young ladies. When she left home he wondered if she would acquire the affection other young ladies that he knew had, by attending the fashionable seminary. After being there a year he began to flatter himself that his sister was proof against such nonsense, when he received a letter signed "Jessica," instead of Jessie, as heretofore. In answering, he wrote something like this: "Dear sister Jessica: Your welcome letter received. Mamma and papa are well. Aunt Mary and Uncle George started for the Santa Cruz mountains yesterday. Have bought a new horse; it is a beauty; it is named Maudie, etc. Your affectionate brother Samson." The next letter was signed Jessica.

Whitehall Times: Prosperity is a mask for hypocrisy; adversity reveals the virtues of the truly good.

A CLEVER GAME.

The Clever Way in Which Western Sports Fleeced the Unlucky.

[St. Louis Post Dispatch.] "It's a slick scheme, Billy, and will work eight nines out of ten."

"Do you think so?" "I know it. I tried it on six different parties in Pittsburgh, and it worked every time. You've only got to have the pawbroker stand in with you."

Such was the bit of conversation a reporter overheard while sitting at a table in a summer garden the other night. The two men who did the talking were sitting at an adjoining table with their heads rather close together, but grew so earnest in their conversation that inadvertently they spoke louder than they intended. "Come on," said the first speaker, "and see." The two got up from the table and moved over to the bar, where they stood for some time in the midst of a little knot, drinking and talking. They were both well dressed in the height of fashion, and their whole demeanor showed them to be gentlemen of the sporting fraternity. In a short while the two appeared to be talking rather earnestly to two other young fellows who were apparently slightly under the influence of liquor. One of the sporting gentlemen had his watch in his hand, and there was an excited discussion about something. Money was drawn and deposited in the hands of one of the young gentlemen and the four left the garden together. The reporter, thinking something was in the wind, got up hurriedly and followed them. He saw them disappear around the corner and enter a pawnbroker's shop. Taking up a position on the other side of the street, he saw the four standing at the counter talking with a little fellow, who seemed to be examining the watch carefully. He saw something, the sporting man smiled, the young man who had been stakeholder passed over the money, and the four came out into the street and entered a neighboring saloon. Soon the two sporting men emerged alone and hurried down the street. The reporter crossed, entered the saloon and found the two young men talking with the bar-keeper.

"I believe it was a put up job," said one. "How did you say it occurred?" asked the bar-keeper.

"Why, we were taking a drink together, when those two fellows came up and somehow got into conversation with us. We had several drinks together, when one of them said he and his friend were going to tackle a game of poker, but hadn't quite enough stuff. He then pulled out an old nickel-plated watch and said he thought he would go and put it up for \$15. He hated these d—n pawnbrokers, and asked me if I would not lend him \$15 on it until to-morrow. I told him the watch was not worth more than \$5. He laughed at this and said I evidently knew nothing about watches. I took it and examined it, works and all. It was a watch that could be bought for \$7 or \$8, and I told him so. He offered to bet \$15 he could get \$25 on it from any pawnbroker. I took him up, and we put the \$30 in my friend's hands. We then went into this shop two doors below here and he tossed the watch on the counter. The little fellow behind it asked him how much he wanted on it. 'Twenty-five dollars,' he said in an off-hand way. The pawnbroker pitched it down and shook his head."

"But just look at those works," said he, in the same tone.

The pawnbroker again picked it up, took it to the light and examined the works with a glass. Then he came back and said he would let him have \$20 on it. "No, sir, I want \$25," said the other, "or nothing." "Well, I will let you have it, but I could not lend a cent more." He thereupon made out a ticket, passed him \$25, and then he claimed the bet. Of course it was given to him, and we came in here to take a drink.

The barkeeper smiled, the reporter stepped to the front and told what he had overheard in the garden, and the two men, merely saying "thanks," left the saloon and hurried off in the direction the two sharpers had taken.

Bismarck and Thiers.

An interview he had with M. Thiers on the subject of the capitulation of Paris and the money contribution to be imposed on the city, which has never been related before, is thus described by Prince Bismarck himself:

"Of course, I demanded as much as I knew beforehand would be refused me. I said to M. Thiers, 'a city so large and wealthy as Paris would feel insulted if asked anything under a million.' On this, M. Thiers made a very dry face, and prepared to take his leave. I accompanied him out of politeness, and the negotiation was continued on our way down stairs, and on the last step but one we agreed to the sum of 200,000,000. Hereupon I went to the emperor and put to him whether it would not be as well to assign these 200,000,000 to the south German states, which had to pay us war indemnities in 1870. The emperor said: 'Prepare, then, are solution to this effect,' to which I replied that this I could not do, adding, that as soon as I took up my pen as chancellor the matter was done, for your majesty must do it yourself as commander-in-chief of the German army. I remained alone in my opinion, and the matter went no further."

A Squaw's Prayer.

[St. Mary's (Md.) Enterprise.]

Mrs. Maria E. Holmes, of our town, sold on Tuesday last a tract of land, part of the original tract of land known as Miller Point, on the Wicomico river, which has been in the Mills family since the earliest settlement in Maryland. Some generations back, it is said, some of the male possessors of this original tract killed an Indian woman's son, whereupon she prayed heaven to deny the possessors and their descendants the happiness of a male heir for many generations. Whether there is any truth in this statement or not, it is very certain that this property has always been owned by and transmitted through the female branch, and that no male issue has ever lived to attain the age of 21 until the present generation, and of the present it is true that of nineteen children, six of whom were boys, but one lived to attain the age of 21.

A Ray of Hope.

[Philadelphia Call.]

Jones—You know that young man next door to you who plays the accordion? Well, a musical friend of mine told me that that fellow had actually contracted with a back-worm composer to arrange some Wagner selections for the accordion, and the things are nearly ready.

Smith—Thank fortune for that. Oh! how grateful I feel!

Jones—Grateful? Great St. Beethoven!

What are you grateful about?

Smith—It will burst the accordion.

The Living Church: The law of the survival of the fittest, the pitiless law of the brute creation, seems to be gaining ground among men. It is utterly heartless. It is only for creatures that have no soul.

Wilkins' Star Proverbs: To bring up a child in the way he should go, take care he doesn't see where you go, dear parent.

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE PEGAN INDIANS.

The condition of the Pegan Indians at Blackfeet agency is a subject requiring more than a passing notice. That hundreds of them have starved to death during the past year cannot be denied, and the question is, shall this state of affairs be continued under the sanction of the government during the coming winter. The white man having encroached upon the red man's territory and induced the Indians to cease warfare under promise of taking good care of them at the agencies, the government is in duty bound to fulfill its agreement. Gov. Crosby of Montana recently appointed David Urquhart, Jr., to investigate the Blackfeet agency and report on the condition of the Indians. He finds a most lamentable state of affairs. The barren country in which these Indians are confined is destitute of game, and nothing can be depended on from the soil. They are dependent entirely upon the government. Since January 1st last the men and women have received an average of a trifle over two pounds of beef and two pounds of flour per week, and their children half that amount. During the winter the stronger Indians lived by skinning the neighboring ranges and picking up the putrid flesh of diseased and frozen cattle. The amount of supplies for this agency has been announced for the coming winter and the agent instructed by the department to issue under no circumstances more than 1-52d part per week. The commissioner Price, adds: "Under no circumstances will you be allowed to incur a deficiency." Assuming there are 2,000 Indians it has been figured carefully and found that each Indian must live during the coming twelve months on less than two pounds of beef and three pounds of flour a week. The agent is now issuing the rations on that basis. They last the Indian but two days, and the rest of the week, the Indian manages, at the present time, to subsist on berries and air. What will be the result when cold weather comes can readily be seen. The physical condition of these Indians is that of slow starvation, and the death rate is increasing rapidly. It may be that the government anticipates a successful solution of the Indian question by gradually starving them to death, but the Indians have some rights that the white man is bound to respect. They have given up their lands, their hunting grounds and their guns, and the least the white man should do for the red pioneers is to keep them reasonably comfortable at the agencies and let them die a natural death. It would be more humane to take them all out and shoot them, even to the last man, woman and child, than to treat them as they are now being treated by Uncle Sam.

Emmons county and Mercer county have both held their conventions and selected anti-Raymond delegates. Mercer county is the only one on the Missouri slope yet to hear from, and it may safely be reckoned against Raymond. Out of the counties of Burleigh, with seven delegates, Morton, with five delegates, McLean, with two delegates, Emmons, with two delegates, Logan, with two delegates, McHenry, with two delegates, Billings, with two delegates, and Stark with two delegates—nine counties with twenty-six delegates, Raymond gets but one county, Stark, with two delegates. Kidder had a convention Saturday at which three delegates were chosen and unopposed, but as the call was not made by the republican central committee another convention will be held. The two delegations will likely both put in an appearance at Pierre. Lounsberry and Rea agreed to turn over this whole region to Raymond, and that gentleman never thought it necessary to confer with his friends regarding the matter. The goods will hardly be delivered. As the TRIBUNE has before remarked Raymond has been downed by his presumptuous office-holding friends. Raymond goes back on the friends who are able to do him best service and depends on the office-holders for support. The people are taking a hand in politics this year.

LAWRENCE and Campbell, the delegates from Stark county, will publish a card in to-day's Journal denying the charge of the TRIBUNE that there is a feeling of opposition to Raymond in Stark county. The TRIBUNE believes that what is to Burleigh county's interest is to Stark county's interest and every other county in this vicinity. The point the TRIBUNE raises is that there are scores of men in the territory more capable to represent Dakota than J. B. Raymond. He has done as well as a man of his ability could be expected to do, but the TRIBUNE believes in sending a man to congress of more ability.

FREDDIE LOUNSBERRY reminded the TRIBUNE yesterday that the day was the first anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol building, and that on that day he sold a copy of the TRIBUNE to ex-President of the United States U. S. Grant, and ex-president Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific.

The Raymond Bismarck correspondent of the Fargo Republican telegraphs what he knows to be false. There are but two Raymond delegates in this

whole region out of twenty-six elected. This is a fact and will be proven at Pierre.

The Black Hills Times, which has been opposing McMillan, has changed its coat, as it says, "for harmony and the good of the Hills, and the republican party," will support the successful superintendent of the largest mining company in the world.

The Weekly is delayed somewhat this week on account of the tax sale.

The Army and Navy Journal of recent date contained the following: "Major T. H. Eckerson, Q. M. department, who has been relieved from duty as chief quartermaster and disbursing officer of the district of Montana, and ordered to Washington to settle his accounts, preparatory to retirement in January next, is expected in Washington the latter part of this month. He has determined to make his home in Washington. Being on the ground, he will doubtless give some attention during the coming winter to his petition laid before last congress for retirement with increased rank, which Major Maginnis has interested himself in."

The richest farmer in the world—the richest man with farming for his chief or only business—died two months ago at Buenos Ayres. His name was Nicholas Anchorena, and his executors report as belonging to his estate 1,710 square miles of land, 152,000 cows and 410,000 sheep. He owned much other property, and the total value is given as £2,400,000. He inherited £200,000 from his father thirty years ago.

VICTOR HUGO VOGEL, a German barber, swam the Niagara river above the falls the other day in five minutes and eighteen seconds, and immediately swam back again in five minutes and eight seconds. In 1876 he won the championship of Germany for a distance of a mile. In 1882 he swam from pier No. 1, North river, New York city, to Rockaway beach, twenty-three miles, in eight hours and nine minutes.

MANY people buy tea from Chinese dealers on account of its being packed in quaint little boxes. The package is no proof that the article is genuine, as the wrappers are made and the tea packed by a New York firm on Water street.

The debt of the United States is equal to \$30 for each of the inhabitants. In France the ratio is \$100, and in Great Britain \$189.

The scaffold on the top of the Washington monument is now higher than any other structure ever erected by man.

The vote in Vermont shows that the independent vote will cut but little figure in the November campaign.

EACH man, woman and child in Paris last year is credited with having drunk forty-seven gallons of wine.

MORRIS county is gathering specimens of her products to take to the Chicago exposition. Good scheme.

The St. Paul Herald says Emma Abbott has returned with a French frill on her kias.

Mercer County Convention.
The regular and lawful republican convention of Mercer county to select two delegates to Pierre was held at Stanton, the county seat, Tuesday last. Wm. Bryant was chosen chairman and James McGrath, secretary. The delegates chosen are Thos. McGrath and Edward Heinemyer. They are unopposed and both are anti-Raymond. Resolutions were passed condemning the responsible parties, whoever they may be, for the recent report of a convention in the county at which Raymond delegates were elected. No such convention was ever held, and the following letter to the TRIBUNE from one of the gentlemen reported as one of the delegates, explains itself:

STANTON, MERCER CO., DA., August 30th, 1884.
EDITOR BISMARCK TRIBUNE.—Allow me to speak in regard to my name being used in connection with the so termed independent delegation to Pierre. I have never given my consent to the game, or authorized my name or got up any caucus. I am innocent of it and can prove it. My name has been misused by others, and I challenge any man to show where I offered myself or name. You will do me justice and a big favor to print this.

Walking to Dakota.
Clinton, Wis. Herald: Clinton had quite a curiosity yesterday, it being nothing less than a man, wife and three children, who left New York city last May and had since walked thus far, being on their way to Dakota. Their household goods they had loaded in a two-wheeled cart, which they had drawn the entire distance, and which needed repairing at this point. The man thought that this far west was a little dangerous and so bought a revolver to protect himself. The children's ages were nine, seven and four years. The youngest had been drawn in the cart a portion of the time, but the balance of them had walked every step of the way.

Emmons County Convention.
A convention of the republicans of Emmons county was held Thursday at Williamsport, the county seat, there being representatives present from all portions of the county. S. B. Roif, of Winchester, was chosen president and Wm. V. Wade, of Gayton, secretary. For delegates to Pierre, Wm. V. Wade and E. T. Herriek were chosen, both anti-Raymond, but unopposed. Mr. Herriek was in the city last evening and says the convention was harmonious and unanimous.

J. W. Raymond has shipped twelve carloads of No. 1 hard wheat to Duluth and other points east within the last few days.

THESE YOUNGER MEN.

[L. F. S. R.]
These younger men who soon must fill the place of poet, painter, actor, with their grace, will they, when Death shall bid the elders pause, take up the wrongs of men, the holy cause, and slay all actions scandalous and base? The great men of to-day, with lingering pace will drop upon the road, and leave the race to these, whose thunder now no listener awes—

These younger men.
And yet we see in them deep genius' trace, We know that Fame has kept for them a space, Has saved for them commendatory clause; They soon their frames must for the battle brace. Must turn with noble and determined face To hear the world-wide clamor and applause— These younger men.

A FEAT IN JOURNALISM.

The Story of the Dispatch from Marseilles About the Epidemic.

[The Journalist.]
On Sunday The New York Times published a long dispatch from Marseilles giving a graphic and interesting picture of the cholera epidemic in that and other cities. The telegram filled several columns of the paper, and was, by odds the strongest feature of the news of the day's journalism in this country. The story of the sending of the dispatch is as follows: Mr. John C. Reid, the news editor of The Times, who had been ill and absent from his post for three or four days, returned a week ago last Thursday to the office. He had not seen a newspaper during the term of his illness, and the first thing he noticed on going through the papers that day was the exceedingly satisfactory condition of the dispatches concerning the cholera. He suggested to Mr. C. R. Miller, the editor of The Times, the advisability of telegraphing for special information. Mr. Miller, who is a journalist of long experience and a high quality of ability, at once saw the advantage of covering the field thoroughly, and coincided with Mr. Reid, who sent a telegram costing \$28.50 to Mr. Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of The Times, telling him to engage the best man he could in London and send him to personally look over the cholera field in Toulon and Marseilles. The business office of The Times immediately telegraphed 100 pounds sterling to Mr. Frederick for the payment of the expense of the trip. No reply was received from London until the succeeding Tuesday when Mr. Reid becoming exceedingly anxious to know if his plans were being carried out, cabled for information as to what had been done. On Wednesday he received a dispatch from Mr. Frederick, dated Marseilles and saying: "I have been here for the past twenty-four hours, and shall remain until I have fully covered the subject. There is some difficulty in sending matter from France, and I may be obliged to defer my report until reaching London."

Mr. Frederick arrived in London Friday night and on Saturday morning sent his cablegram to The Times. The original dispatch as received from the telegraph company was sent to The Journalist writer. It contained 2,980 words. The dispatch as it appeared in the paper was not padded at all, and the only words added to it were the if's, and's, and of's, which would naturally be written into any ordinary sheet on telegrams. The existence of the original telegram completely destroys the insinuation as to the bogus nature of the cholera special.

Mr. Frederick's work may be looked upon as a particularly heroic piece of journalistic enterprise. Instead of engaging another man to make the perilous journey as he was authorized to do by The Times, he undertook it personally, although in order to do so he was obliged to leave a sick wife and two children in London.

The Clerk Saw the Point.

[Detroit Free Press.]
On one of the excursion steamers running out of Detroit the other day the clerk found a passenger who had neither ticket or money. He began to berate the man for a dead-beat, telling him he ought to be ashamed of himself, etc., but the strapping passenger held up his finger and said: "Have I been among the passengers and thrown out hints that the boilers of this boat were rather old and liable to explode?" "Not that I know of." "Have I been around predicting a storm, and thus detracting from the pleasure of the trip?" "Haven't heard of your doing so." "Have I slipped up to this one and have I said to slur your boat for being slow, and have I said that you were carrying at least ninety people more than your license allows? Twice thus far this boat has neglected to answer the signals of vessels coming down. Have I said I would make complaint under the law? Have I counted your life preservers and found the complement short? Have I overhauled your small boats and found that none of them could be launched?" "Oh, I see! An old steamboat man—shake!" stammered the clerk. "Excuse me for not identifying you. Just make yourself at home and ride as far as you please. If you happen downstairs come to the office and try some of my cigars."

Where the Difference Lay.

[Detroit Free Press.]
A great big boy of a giant, having enough whiskey aboard to make him annoying, was hanging around the foot of Second street the other day and abusing everybody that passed. A boy finally said to him: "If you had any sand you'd tackle that blackman over there." "Sand, sonny; why, I've got a wagon load of it. Where's the victim?" "Under the porch there, in the chair." The giant walked over and crushed "hacks" hat over his eyes and asked him how all the folks up Fighting creek were getting along, but inside of a minute and a half he was the "cluckiest" man in Detroit. When the blackman got through mopping him the boy handed him a newspaper to wipe the blood off his nose, and said: "You are big enough to eat him up." "Jess so, sonny," replied the giant as he tenderly nursed his nose, "but it don't foller that because I'm bigger'n a curdy comb I kin swaller one. The difference between us is that he is in a hurry to lick some one and drive off, while I've got a hull week's time and don't need to fight until I've called names and got mad all over."

Blackboard Slating.

[Philadelphia Call.]
A correspondent asks how the liquid slating used in painting the surface of blackboards is prepared: One gallon 95 per cent. alcohol, one pound shellac, eight ounces best ivory black, five ounces finest flour of emery, four ounces ultramarine blue. Make a perfect solution of the shellac in the alcohol before adding the other articles. To apply the slating, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease, well shake the bottle containing the preparation, and pour out a small quantity only into a dish and apply it with a new, flat varnish brush as rapidly as possible. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it up each time before pouring out the liquid.

Pie is broken and eaten with a fork.

THE LION'S CLAW.

[Translation from Milla Bouchier.]

Julien de Rho, lieutenant in the navy, had come back in a sad condition from his expedition to Cochinchina; and when, after three long months of illness in his Touraine home, he grew strong enough to walk a few yards on the terrace of the banks of the Loire, with his mother and sister on each side of him—how lovingly they had nursed him, the good souls!—those shivering fits still came over him sometimes if the autumn winds were colder than usual.

"You should go to Pau for the winter," said the doctor; "the climate is mild and not too hot—just the thing for you—calming and soothing; and you will come back to your mother in three months' time a man again." And so it was that, toward the middle of November, Julien de Rho, leaning from his sunlit window in the Hotel Gardes, looked out upon the sublime panorama of the Pyrenees, puffing the white smoke of a cigarette, and fell to thinking of those he had smoked formerly in secret, between decks on the Borda. They brought back all the sensations of his sixteenth year.

"Why, the place is full of pretty women," said the young fellow the first time he went out to listen to the band in the Place Royale, and to stroll in the sun in front of the statue of good King Henry; and though he was neither a libertine nor a fop, the sailor, beginning to enjoy life again, dressed himself in his best cap, and his frock coat with the three new gold bands, and the rosette of the Legion of Honor, that his mother had brought to him when he lay in bed so ill that he never hoped to wear it but once—on the black cloth of his coffin.

It had been a good idea, all the same, to come to Pau. How beautiful it all was—the sun that warmed without burning, the blue heavens, the wide landscape, with its far off bosom of hills, and beyond its snow peaks rising into the sky. And how amusing it was to stroll about in that cosmopolitan crowd, among the fair foreigners, and listen to their voices talking every language in Europe, and mingling together like the different songs of the birds in an aviary. It is true that there were some disagreeable sights as well—such as the young Englishman, who was wheeled about in a little carriage by his servant, wrapped in shawl and comforters; the Englishman, who had eyes like a boiled codfish, and wore a black respirator over his mouth. Ah! it was enough to make one shiver. And then after the first movement of pity—men are such egotists—Julien remembered what he looked like himself when he landed at Toulon, as this as a skeleton, with circles round his eyes like two rings of chocolate; and he thought that, now he was cured, he had had a narrow escape.

And Julien de Rho felt that it was a good thing to be alive, to breathe the warm soft air out there in the sunshine, well dressed, freshly shaved, and proud of the rosette at his buttonhole. And he gave money to the beggars, gazed after the pretty women who softened of the sight, to watch the pretty little American girls in black stockings and gloves, and floating white dresses, who were dancing in a ring around one of the trees of the Place Royale, to the tune of the double-quick march which the band was playing.

He was just ready to fall in love, this happy convalescent, and it was a case of love at first sight the day he saw Mademoiselle Olga Barbarine, the most beautiful girl of all the Russian colony, jump from her horse in front of the Hotel Gassion, where she lived with her mother.

It was 5 o'clock in the evening, and she had just returned from the hunt. The five or six admirers, in pink, who accompanied her had jumped off their horses together, to help her down. She took the first hand that came, and as soon as she was off her horse, she knocked on one of the tables in the veranda with the handle of her riding whip, and calling for a cup of milk, which she drank at a draught, stood there a moment, laughing, looking like some goddess of old, with her slender form distinctly outlined, as if incited in her black riding-habit, and the waves of her shining auburn hair loosened from her man's hat and falling on her shoulders. She held her empty cup in both hands, satisfied, and, as if, were, intoxicated by the fresh beverage, and behind her the setting sun lit up her golden hair till it encircled her face like a halo.

Then, suddenly grave again, she put down the cup on the table, gave a slight, disdainful bow to the group in pink, and walked, with a queenly step, into the hotel, tapping her boot with her riding-whip.

Three days later Julien de Rho, who had spent his time asking his friends, "Who is she? I am badly in love with her; I adore her," etc., was introduced—not a very distant matter—to the Barbarines, and made one of the squadron of admirers of the beautiful Russian.

Was she really a Russian, this intoxicating creature, who had been galloping about all day and waltzing all night, ever since the beginning of the season? Yes, by her reputed father, her mother's first husband, the Count Barbarine. But every one knew the mother had been divorced just at the very time of her daughter's birth, and that Madame Barbarine, whose father was a New York banker named Jacobson, had long kept up a liaison that was almost public, with a northern prince—some Christian or Oscar. Had she any nationality, this child who had been brought up, by turns, in a Scotch nursery, in a convent at Naples, in a school at Geneva, who had slept half her nights on the cushions of express trains, and in whose memory, as if in a stereoscope, there was nothing but a succession of watering-places, seaside towns, winter cities, and other places of fashionable resort, which, for the last fifteen years, her mother—still a handsome woman, in spite of the eruption on her face—had carried her belle person, her annuit, her samovar, and her pet monkeys? Alas! she had no country, this strange girl, who, with all the modesty of a maiden, had the audacity of a boy, and who said, laughing at herself, "As for me, I am neither from London nor from Paris, nor from Vienna, nor from St. Petersburg. I am from the table d'hôte."

Had she any relations? None, it seemed. Her true father—the Oscar, or Christian, to whom Madame Barbarine so often alluded—had been dead several years, and her father according to the law—the Russian count—had never taken any notice of her. He was completely ruined, and had no other means of existence but his gun. He was a dead-shot, and earned his living by winning prizes at the pigeon matches, like a sort of civilized Leatherstocking. As for the countess, though she had periodic attacks of motherly sentimentality that set one's teeth on edge they rang so false, she was blessed with the most perfect, absolute, and utter selfishness. When Olga, who was then 8 years old, had had typhoid fever, and nearly died of it, Madame Barbarine, while she was nursing her little girl for appearance's sake, never once forgot to put on her greased gloves at night to keep her hands white.

Julien de Rho learned all these things when he enrolled himself in the flying squadron that was always manœuvring round about Mademoiselle Olga Barbarine. Yet he fell in love with her desperately, this strange and touching girl, who looked him so straight in

the face, and who, the day the lieutenant was introduced to her by a mutual friend, said to him, as she lit her phœnix cigarette: "Ah! you are the man who is so much in love with me? How do you do?"

And she shook his hand like a man. He fell in love with her, the good honest sailor, and to love her all the more that, before long, he came to understand and pity her. For he was not mistaken; Olga was strange and badly brought up; but she had no coquetry, and her soul was proud and true. Who knows? Perhaps she felt the vanity of her life of pleasure and agitation. What is certain is that she judged, and judged severely, all those young fellows who danced attendance on her in the hunting field, and wrote their names on her programme every evening. They were all in love with her, but none of them really respected her, for there was not one among them who had as yet made up his mind to ask her to marry him. And she treated them pretty roughly, and called them to order—with a good stroke of her riding-whip, like the handsome horsewoman she was—when they ventured to whisper too close in her ear in the whirl of a waltz, or to squeeze the hand she held out to them in good-fellowship. Julien, whose refinement of heart stood him instead of quickness of perception—it is often the simple-minded who see the most clearly—had discovered the hidden treasures of loyalty in the soul of his patri-otism, who was in reality so unhappy. He loved her for her beauty certainly, and his senses were when he felt her lean upon his arm in the pauses of the dance—this grand fair woman, with her dark eyes, and her skin that seemed so like the rose after a storm, when, in her nonchalant way, she tilted to him, in her nonchalant way, the violet fragrance of her breath and the glitter of her starry eyes. But he loved her as well, he loved her above all for the pain she hid so proudly, and his heart burned as he watched the sad, sorrowful glance that Olga cast on her mother when Madame Barbarine, at her four-to-six table—sitting with her back to the light to hide the black spots on her nose, against which even the anti-bolus was powerless—hinted almost openly at her royal conquests in the northern courts.

He would marry her. Yes, he would take her away from these perilous surroundings, would take her to his own mother, who was a good woman. She should breathe the purifying and strengthening atmosphere of a home that was worthy of the name. In a word, he would save her! He often thought of it; he thought of nothing else now. He even fancied sometimes that Olga had guessed his intention, and at Madame Barbarine's four-to-six, where Olga sat way of hers, when she handed the sailor his tea in a glass, after the Russian fashion, he thought he saw in the depth of the young girl's eyes a sweet, far-away light that seemed to respond to his generous pity and infinite tenderness.

"Yes, Mademoiselle, my sick leave is up in a week. I shall leave Pau to-morrow. I shall spend a few days in Touraine with my sister, and from there I shall go back to Brest as aide-de-camp to the naval prefect. In a year or eighteen months I shall go to sea again."

They were alone in the reading-room of the hotel, "standing near an open window, with thousands of stars twinkling and glimmering above them in the dark heavens."

"Good-bye, then, and a pleasant journey," answered Olga with her fresh, firm voice. "I want to ask you for something, Monsieur de Rho. Yes, that lion's claw mounted on a little gold ring that you wear at your watch-chain. I have a fancy for it. It came from a lion that you once killed out hunting in Africa, didn't it? I am a sort of wild animal myself. That trinket pleases me. Give it to me; I will keep it in remembrance of you."

Julien fastened the little charm and put it into the girl's hand; then suddenly he caught her hand in both his own and whispered, passionately: "I love you! Will you be my wife?"

Olga loosened her hand gently, still holding the lion's claw; then, crossing her arms upon her breast, she looked Julien in the face for a moment with no sign of emotion on her own.

"No," she said, at last, "no! And yet you are the first man who has loved me, and told me so in that straightforward way. It is for that reason that I refuse."

"Olga!" cried Julien in a changed voice. "Listen to me," she went on, interrupting him by a gesture, "and understand thoroughly why I answer no. I feel that I am not worthy of you, and I should not make you happy. You remember that letter of your sister's that you complained of having lost? Well, you dropped it here, and I picked it up and read it. Your sister answered the concessions you had made of your feelings for her feelings that I had guessed long ago. She rejoiced at them, like the simple, innocent child she is, but in terms that have shown me what a wide, what a terrible difference there is between me and a real maiden. When I read that letter I saw what your family was like. Yours is an old and honorable house—is it not—into which you should bring none but an honorable wife. You should thank God, Monsieur de Rho, that you have a gray-haired mother of whom you can never think without feeling a proud tenderness melting your heart. I have a mother, too, but I have been forced to judge her. You have only seen the ridiculous side, monsieur, but I know her better. If you were to ask her for my hand, she would refuse you, because you are of the minor nobility, and your fortune is moderate. My mother has me up her mind I am to make a grand marriage; or, if not—if not, she will find me something else. Heint! You see I am pretty experienced for a girl of 19! It is horrible—is it not? But so it is. And that is why we were at Nice last winter, at Skowegne, last summer, and why we are now at Pau. That is why we knock about from one end of Europe to another like so much baggage; why we never sleep but in hotel beds, and only eat at the table d'hôte. My mother was almost a royal princess, you know, and ever since I was 15 she has given me to understand that I am destined to be at least an archduchess, if only a left-handed one. Marry a gentleman hardly more than a mere bourgeois! Why, in her eyes, I should be lowering myself. Ah, you must be disgusted with me, and I am ashamed of myself! No, don't deny it. No, you could never take me to your mother—I, whose heart has been so defiled—as your wife. Besides, I am only an expensive and useless luxury that you have no need of, and that could never make you happy. And, for that matter, I don't love you—I don't love any one. Love is among the things that have been forbidden me. Farewell, Monsieur de Rho. Go away, and say no more, to God's sake. Only—you will leave me, won't you? You won't? It will remind me of a true-hearted man, to whom I have acted like a true-hearted woman. No; say no more. We must part forever. Farewell!"

Three years after the steam transport, Du Coudré, coming from Senegal, touched at the Canaries to take in letters. After she had started on her journey through the rough night again, the boatswain came into the of-

ficers' cabin and laid a packet of newspapers on the table. Julien de Rho opened a news sheet about three weeks old, from Paris, and read under the heading, "Movements and Whirlabouts," the following lines: "His majesty, the king of Swabia, who is traveling incognito, under the name of the count of Augsburg, arrived here yesterday evening. "An annoying accident happened at the station on his majesty's arrival. The Baronessa de Hall, who, only accompanied by her mother, the Countess Barbarine, was traveling with his majesty, lost a jewel—of slight value, though she apparently set great store on it. It is a simple lion's claw mounted on a small circle of gold. Madame de Hall has offered a reward of 200 francs for the recovery of this jewel." "Look out, Julien, you are forgetting the hour of your watch, my dear fellow." "Thank you," said Julien de Rho, throwing down the paper, and waking as from a dream.

That night the man at the wheel, who was alone on the poop with the officer of the watch, saw him put his handkerchief to his face several times. There was a good deal of wind and sleet, yet, where he stood, it could not have reached him.

Why Sugar Is So Cheap.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Something has happened to the price of sugar to a lower peg than it has ever been known to go in this country, except once, and that was long before the war. The best sugar can be bought at retail at a little over 5 cents, and granulated sugars, which are the standard, are quoted at 4½ cents wholesale. The brown sugars and the lower grades of white sugars are cheap in proportion. Speculators are at their wits' end to know whether to take the bear or bull end of the market, but many operators do not hesitate to say that prices have not reached bottom yet, and one broker declared that he expected to buy granulated sugar at less than 6 cents before the end of the year. This fall in prices has not been caused by any falling off in demand. The market never was so active, and the consumption is enormous. In more than a year it has increased about 25 per cent. Sugar was not so cheap last summer. At the same time the stock of raw sugar is greater than it was a year ago.

Mr. William W. Frazer, Jr., of the Franklin sugar refinery, said yesterday in explanation of the low price of sugar, that it was due to a combination of causes, one of which was the recent modification of the sugar tariff, which admits free of duty a grade of sugar upon which previously an import tax had to be paid. The tariff modification has brought to the United States from Brazil, America, the East Indies, and other points, supplies which before did not reach us in very large quantities. The enormous amount of beet sugar which has been recently made in Germany has had a great influence upon the markets, and now practically rules the sugar markets of the world. Some of the sugar is imported here, but nearly all of our supply is cane sugar, which comes to us cheaper now because it cannot be sent to Europe in competition with the beet sugar made there, and thus, while we use little of the European article, it is a great source of benefit to American sugar consumers.

French Babies Drinking Wine.

[Elk Perkins in Chicago Tribune.]

Last year Paris consumed 107,426,000 gallons of wine. This was about forty-seven gallons for each person, or over a pint a day to each man, woman and child. It is a very common thing to see French mothers feeding wine to the nursing babe. This is why babies always look so sickly in France. In fact, this drinking of wine in place of milk and water has changed the looks of the French people. It is seldom that you see a rosy-cheeked girl, and rosy-cheeked, cherub-faced babies never. They all look sallow. America has more beautiful women in Savannah, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, than there are in all Europe.

The Widow of "Pirate Semmes."

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mrs. Semmes and daughter, of Mobile, Ala., are the guests of Dr. G. B. Orr on East Third street. Mrs. Semmes is the only daughter of Judge Oliver Spencer, one of the oldest residents of Cincinnati. It was her brother, Oliver Spencer, Jr., who built the Spencer house, one of the old landmarks of Cincinnati, now standing at the foot of Broadway as a monument to the times when trade and travel on the river were booming. The Spencer homestead still stands on Sixth street, west of Broadway, and is now occupied by a Catholic school. Mrs. Semmes is the widow of Admiral Raphael Semmes, who attracted so much attention by his erratic actions during the rebellion. It was he, in command of the Alabama, ran the Federal blockade at the south pass of the Mississippi and put out to sea to prey upon the American commerce. So well did he perform the work assigned to him by the southern Confederacy that he soon became known all over the world as "Pirate Semmes."

A New Danger.

[Cor. St. Louis Spectator.]

A new danger threatens society and it comes in the shape of the bicycle. The bicycle is almost noiseless on a good road, and young men driving their sweethearts would do well to keep a sharp eye to the rear, as some very funny things have been witnessed by wheelmen riding behind buggies. I heard how one wheelman rode behind a buggy for some distance, quite undecided as to whether the pretty girl in the buggy, all dressed in white, had a black sash on or not. He tried the experiment of riding close up and blowing his whistle, and the black girl disappeared as if by magic. She was wearing a coat—leaves with an arm in it.

Great Storm in Philadelphia.

[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.]

An unsophisticated countryman, who reached town on an early morning train, took a saunter through a street where a July iceman had just dotted the sidewalk with "early deliveries." After viewing the "deliveries" with great curiosity the stranger stopped a citizen and said: "Hed powerful storm here, I see." "Why not that I know of," replied the citizen. "Ye didn't!" exclaimed the countryman, "then where in thunder did them hailstones come from?"

It is improper to tip waiter girls in hotel dining-rooms. Be just, and be her not.

ically. Instead of teaching him English or

ically. Instead of teaching him English or French, he learned from him many words of his own rude, native tongue, and communicated to him as much as possible in that alone, aided by gesture. In which, like all Frenchmen, he possessed marvelous facility of expression. In the unexplored back country of Africa the negro had been a prince, and Fournier bade him look forward to the time when he would return and rule. He always addressed him by his African name, and title in his own tongue. He took him into the wards of his hospital, and taught him to be useful at surgical operations and to care for the instruments, that he might become familiar with them and with the sight of blood, which at first maddened him. Once he gave him a drug that made his head throb, and then bled him, with almost instant relief. He affected an interest in the amulets which hung at his neck, and besought him to give him one to wear. He committed to his care, with expressions of the greatest solicitude, a strong box, brass bound and carefully locked, and he told him contained his god, a most potent and cruel deity, who would, however, when it pleased him, give back the life of a dead man by a blood. This box contained a silver cup, with a thermometer fixed at its side; a glass syringe holding about a third of a pint; a large curved needle perforated in its length like a tube, sharp at one end, at the other expanded to fit accurately the nozzle of the syringe; a little instrument also fitting the syringe; and last, a small bundle of wires with a handle like an egg-beater.

For the rest, this savage was cowed, ill-shapen and hideous. His skin was as black as night; his head small, the face immensely disproportionate to the cranium; his jaws massive and armed with glittering white teeth led to points; his cheeks full, his nose flat, his eyes little, deep set, restless, wicked. He was different from his former experience with white men, and so in accord with his own un-disciplined nature, that it called forth in him a sympathy of his character. He became almost to Fournier, with an intensity of affection almost incomprehensible. It is no exaggeration to say that he would have willingly laid down his life to gratify his master's slightest wish. The latter's knowledge was so to him so comprehensive, his power so boundless, and his will so imperious and inflexible, that he feared and worshipped him as a god.

Fournier looked upon his monster with satisfaction, and longed for a battle. His wish was at last gratified. On the Fourth of July, 1864, an engagement took place three miles northwest of Legareville, near the river Edisto. A force of Union soldiers had been assembled from the Sea Islands and from Florida, massed on Seabrook Island, and pushed thence up into South Carolina. Every movement was watched and reported by the rebel scouts; all the chances that could be spared from Charleston were obstructed, bridges were destroyed, batteries erected in strong positions, every thing prepared to repulse their progress. They fought five or six miles in a day's march. There was occasional skirmishing; but one actual battle. To that the troops gave the name of the Battle of Bloody Bridge.

In this battle, heavily as the losses were, the Confederates took but one prisoner. At the end of the charge a tall, broad-shouldered captain, so seemed, like another son of Theist, at so vulnerable, darted impetuously ahead his men and reached the summit of the ense. Useless bravery! In an instant a gleam point blank swept away the charging man behind him, and a gunner's sabre-stroke bore him to the ground within the twink of an eye. He lay stunned and bleeding. The gun he had striven so hard to take and man who had captured him, wild with excitement and maddened with the powder which blackened him, and the hot blood which ran upon him, sprang down, spat upon him, and crushed with his foot, and would have crushed out his brains with the heavy hilt of his clubbed sword had not a strong hand seized his wrist.

It was Fournier, who sat and watched the battle with an interest as intense as that of the ardent southerner in the matter, though of a different in character. His interest in that of the naturalist who stands by to see a rustic entrap some rare animal; he desires to study, to use for his experiment.

The gunner turned fiercely upon him, but seized his arm and sheathed his sabre. A question, and walked back to his gun. He, for he was, after all, a brave and valiant man.

Fournier simply asked: "Do Confederates murder prisoners of war?" And he, "He is a wounded man—leave him!" Then he knelt down beside him and examined his wound, and though he strove to him he trembled with excitement as he opened the blue blouse and felt the warm welling over his fingers. It was a wound through the fleshy part of the thigh, and of a band of saddle's silk and a few of sticking-plaster would have sufficed to dress it, but Fournier smiled when he wiped away the clot and saw the blood oozing from two or three small divided arteries.

He called him African, and they carried the wounded man back to the tent, and laid him on a bed of moss and cypress-leaves, and left him there to bleed, while he went into the air.

It was this prisoner, what of him? Any one coming upon him as he lay upon the cypress bed, would have known him to be the other. Everything about him proclaimed his face manly but gentle, his figure in stature and strength, yet graceful and like a Grecian god, the very dress and countenances he wore, which were new and expensive, but without a name, told him to be a gentleman. And Fournier was a gentleman. Probably no man in the States could have been found who had presented a greater contrast to him, an standing guard outside the tent, and the man who lay within it; and for that no one who would have been so well fitted to Fournier. And the one was a pure and the other was the reflection of the illustrious enlightenment, the other was frank, considerate; as the other was ill-formed and black as night, so the one was radiant with manly beauty, and the morning. Each among his own sprang from noble stock; the one from the other the descendant of the puritan race, which knew among its own and judges, brave captains, and back a governor of the colony. But Fournier and his people were at the foot of the hill, the guarded at the top. The blood oozed out upon the cypress bed was the blood of America. Generation after generation flowed in the veins of fair women and men, and had never more.

Yet Fournier let it flow. More concerned that it continued to flow, than that it should stop, he sobered down, and he placed his work. He placed a childron of water over a fire; he placed basins, towels, and his case of surgical instruments, and placed them in the tent, and then the case with which he had the African to believe, which he had while thus busied he did not neglect the of his experiment. His watchful eye everything—the mass of clot coagulated

[illegible]

"An' the gesturin'?" concluded Deacon.

"An' this gesturin'" concluded Deacon Grubb.

"Nothing easier," said the inventor. "You are, of course, familiar with the principles of the phonograph. I will frankly state that I have adopted this idea—in an improved form, of course—in constructing the clericomotor." He approached the automaton. "Now, gentlemen," he continued, "if you will give me your closest attention, I will show you how the figure is operated."

The deacons crowded round him in open-mouthed expectancy. He went on glibly: "By pressing on the right-hand button at the back of the coat a trap-door, you observe, flies open between the shoulder-blades. Into this receptacle I slide this prepared electrotype plate. By pressing upon the left-hand button I close the trap-door. Now, if you will cast your eyes at the cuff of the left leg, you will see a small projecting rod. To this attach an ordinary crank—thus." Suiting the action to the word, he placed the handle in position and turned it vigorously. The result was marvelous. The figure arose from its sitting posture in a dignified and natural manner, and, resting one hand gracefully upon the table and extending the other in an appealing manner, said in a powerful, though well-modulated voice, "The usual collection will now be taken up." Then, with equal grace and deliberation, the automaton resumed its seat.

This performance had a surprising effect upon Deacons Simpson, Stimpson and Grubb. So natural was the speaker's tone and gesture that the committee sprang back in some confusion, and instinctively buttoned their coats tightly over their pockets.

"Perfectly surprisin'," gasped Deacon Simpson.

"Natural as life," murmured Deacon Stimpson.

"Je's so," whispered Deacon Grubb.

"Thank you, gentlemen," cried the smiling inventor. "I know you would appreciate it. A word or two more. These sermons (pointing to a pile of metal plates upon the table) obtain from a prominent literary bureau. They are all new, original and guaranteed. You get them at the wholesale rates. With each clericomotor I also throw in twenty asseverated hymns, announcements and remarks suitable to all occasions, together with two bottles of my celebrated electrical lubricator and a monkey-wrench. My schedule rate is \$500, but, as you gentlemen are the first purchasers, I will make it \$450 net."

The deacons were almost overcome by this rapid way of doing business.

"Oh, yes," cried Deacon Simpson, "how about obnoxiousness?"

"Weddings first!" dryly remarked Deacon Stimpson.

"An' pastoral calls," added Deacon Grubb.

"All arranged, gentlemen," cried the genial inventor; plates for everything! Just think—it no bickering over the parish visits; devastating donation parties; no soul-deceiving slippers to distract your daughter's mind; no salary falling due every quarter. The clericomotor is never troubled with ergymen's sore throat and needs no vacations. In short, the only expense he will entail upon you will be for a small boy to turn crank."

Deacon Simpson's face lighted up. "That isn't cost much, I reckon," he said; "my boy, Zekiah, will be just the one for that."

Deacon Stimpson and Grubb looked at each other with a dubious expression, for Hez Simpson was generally considered the worst in Byesville.

"Understand, gentlemen," said the inventor gravely, "this whole matter is to be kept at a profound secret. I ask nothing but the clericomotor has publicly proved its usefulness. To-day is Friday—if you have objection we will try it next Sunday."

The deacons nodded assent.

In the meantime I must again urge upon the necessity of the strictest secrecy."

* * * * *

It had been whispered about Byesville that committee on selection had a new candidate to present to the congregation. Consequently the church was filled to its utmost capacity at an unusually early hour. Notwithstanding this fact the first comers were wised to find the clerical stranger there were them. As the church filled up, many of the deacons were whispered over this unusual meeting, and they were supplemented by numerous complimentary allusions to his distinguished appearance.

As services opened with the doxology—by the congregation—and proceeded in customary manner. The congregation which came with the new-comer. His prayers were graceful, though exceedingly generous, and his voice full and deep. So developed were these admirable qualities that when he made the announcement the usual collection would be taken up, it was noted that he imparted to it a sympathetic flavor that it never before seemed to possess.

It was, however, in the sermon that he showed his crowning triumph. Never before in the history of the Byesville orthodox had a minister made an eloquent effort been so richly repaid. Replete with graceful imagery and profound thought, it held their undivided attention from the opening sentences. And remarkable of all it was delivered extemporarily! The faces of Deacons Simpson and Grubb were looks of the roundest satisfaction and they exchanged words of congratulation across the church as they did not know what was in store for them.

It is understood, the motive power of the sermon was Hez Simpson, the deacon's son, a scion of a noble Byesville bloodline. At first the responsibility of his sermon held his fatherless disposition in awe and he performed the duties prescribed in an exemplary fidelity, but, as the sermon went on, a natural spirit of misanthropy took hold of him, and he asserted it. Despite his solemn intention not to turn the handle backward, he was doing to try the effect of the forward movement.

A new clergyman had reached "Seven-ty," and was just entering upon a glow of popularity, when he was observed to hesitate. Almost immediately, however, he recovered himself, and clearly and bravely uttered "Sixteenthly!"

He had commenced exhorting.

The reverend gentleman repeated a few verses smoothly, and then, without a moment's warning, shouted, "Thirteenthly!"

He had turned the heads of Deacon Simpson stood up and in horror exclaimed, "Zekiah was bald. It was very evident Zekiah had thrown all prudence to the winds." The new minister, without in the least degree losing the expression of gravity and dignity to his countenance, proceeded between jerks through "fourteenthly" and "fifteenthly." Then he uttered two announcements and a hymn, and the astonishing performance by sitting down and rising again a half minute. Following this with a variety of gestures, he fervently uttered what was commonly supposed to be a quotation in Hebrew, and then suddenly roared: "The collection will now be—" The balance of the sentence was lost in a frightful explosion. It fell upon the congregation like a crack back too far and the main had burst.

The collapsed clericomotor sank to the floor and the congregation rushed in dismay from the building.

Despite of the orthodox church of Byesville still vacant.

And senators have been sought for and love were never to be sold.

—[Pope.]

The Bismarck Tribune.

Capital City Chaps.

The public schools will open Monday next.

The public schools will open September 10.

Business is rushing at the coffee and spice mills.

County policies are very warm in Kidder county.

The capacity of the new elevator at Steele is 25,000 bushels.

The new furniture was placed in the court house Saturday.

The new barn on Prospect Hill belonging to Miles Mack was finished Tuesday.

Mr. Henze says there are over 100 men employed on the brewery and ice house.

Dahl Bros are rearranging their store and having a private office built in the rear.

There are several young men in the city who are waiting for something to turn up.

Judge Francis' district covers a larger area than the states of New York and New Jersey combined.

L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff of Burleigh county, returned from the west Friday with a "fat" prisoner.

The citizens of township 140 north, fourteen miles northeast of Bismarck, are organizing a school district.

H. J. Whitley & Co., speak encouragingly of the real estate outlook. They effected several transfers last week.

Masses & Froemming finished painting the residence of Mr. Ekhardt, and also have the painting of the brewery.

W. F. Steele and wife, accompanied by Mrs. M. Griffin, of New York, made Bismarck and the governor a call Friday.

The Miles City Record thinks that Capt. Josiah Chance has, as he states, seen all worth seeing in London in sixteen days, he is entitled to the belt.

At the last meeting of the Governor's Guard John A. Bain, of the firm of Bain Bros., was elected second lieutenant in the place of Bert Bragg, resigned.

Young-man not afraid of his whisky distinguished himself last evening by pulling a pop on Calum-in-Dispute, who is spending a few days in the city.

Judge K. N. Corey received the appointment as clerk of the court of the Sixth judicial district Wednesday. The judge has served nine years in that capacity.

Sixty-one recruits from Columbus Barracks under the command of Lieut. Galbraith passed through the city Saturday bound for Fort Shaw and Ellis, Montana Territory.

The boys at Malloy & Storey's livery stable have upon exhibition the latest and most complete arrangement of water works yet discovered. It works to perfection.

The Planning Mill company have nearly completed the elegant black walnut front to be put in at L. N. Griffin's new building. It will be the handsomest front in the city.

T. P. Davis has returned to the city, having finished cutting 300 tons of hay on his farm, six miles northwest of Bismarck. Mr. Davis has also a considerable quantity of vegetables.

The steamer General Terry left Pierre on August 29th, arrived at Fort Snelling and left for down river again on August 30. She will make several short trips before returning to Bismarck.

The storekeeper at Fort Buford says that two companies of cavalry were ordered to Poplar River to quell an outbreak of the Indians. The Indians are said to be in a starving condition.

Carry & Thornton completed arrangements Wednesday for the painting of the capital building and will commence the work this week. The first floor is to be ready for occupancy the last of next week.

Any one who has watched the outcome of the Missouri stops this season as compared with that of other regions, can but conclude that a kind providence has an over-seeing eye on this community.

Parties visiting McLean county say that the new town of Weber is improving fast. The new stone building is completed and occupied by Mr. McGivern, formerly of Bismarck, who is enjoying an excellent trade.

A central Ohio paper says: "George Kline, one of the wealthiest farmers of Madison county, purchased yesterday for Bismarck, Dakota, where he will go with his two sons to make extensive purchases of land."

C. S. Weaver states that the Lamborn hotel will be completed in sixty days from the date of commencement. At the rapid rate the structure is progressing now, Mr. Weaver's statement will undoubtedly prove true.

The Bismarck roller mills are receiving quite a large amount of grain and will commence operations this week. The work of regulating the machinery consumed but a day or two. The sample of flour displayed is equal to any in the northwest.

Frank Gray writes that the Bismarck opera house will be opened with a first class company of real artists September 8. It has been so long since "real" artists were in Bismarck that this event will be looked forward to with pleasure.

Stout Falls Press: Alex. McKenzie, the Bismarck boomer, is in the city. Alex. says that he is out of politics now and is paying exclusive attention to arranging for an appropriate exhibit of Dakota's resources at the New Orleans exposition.

A new lottery in the form of envelope drawing was opened on west Main street yesterday. The prizes are for the privilege of selecting an envelope, which will draw a gold watch or other valuable jewelry. You may get the watch and you may not. Probably not.

John Quintan has just finished threshing 2,773 bushels of oats and 900 bushels of wheat on his farm east of the city. Mr. Quintan states that the oats weigh forty-two pounds to the bushel, and the wheat is the finest he has ever seen in the territory.

The telephone exchange under the management of Mr. Davis is increasing in membership rapidly. Over twenty-five subscribers have been added to the list in the past thirty days. There are now fifty-five in Bismarck and twenty-three in Mandan, besides several in Lincoln and Yates.

N. Vanderpool, traveling agent New York Central & Hudson River railway, the great four-track route, arrived in the Metropolis last Friday from Livingston, Portland and other western cities, where he has been looking after the interests of his road. He states that the passenger traffic is rapidly increasing in the west. Mr. Vanderpool leaves for his home in Chicago this morning.

Personal.

Geo. F. Flannery left for Fargo Sunday evening.

Captain A. J. Merritt left for St. Paul Wednesday.

W. B. Watson left the city last Wednesday bound for Chicago.

Dr. A. Wier, of Fargo visited friends in the city Wednesday.

Old timer, George Peoples, spent a few hours in the city Monday.

Attorney W. H. Winchester is settled in his new office in Union block.

or vate secretary for the law firm of Allen & Barnes.

Will McNaughton left last evening for Duluth.

G. W. Borge, of Ohio, is registered at the Sheridan.

F. W. Mitchell, of New Mexico, is sojourning in the city.

Dr. E. W. Blair, from Omaha, is stopping at the Merchants.

Officer C. B. Nichols is recovering from a severe attack of fever.

The Merchants hotel sheltered J. L. Rogers, of St. Louis, last night.

Fred Eitel has accepted a position on the Journal as assistant editor.

Edward McMahon, Jr., has gone to Sterling as night operator at that point.

F. M. Johnson, who has been seriously ill for over a year is slowly recovering.

E. A. Sharice and bride, from Jamestown, D. T., are guests at the Merchants.

Ed. Drury, from Mandan, was calling upon old friends in the city yesterday.

George H. Fairchild arrived from the east on yesterday's noon passenger train.

Groceryman A. H. Bauman left for Minneapolis Tuesday to take in the fair.

J. Mercer, quartermaster's clerk, left for Fort Buford last Tuesday with his family.

Dr. Lambert removed his office to the First National bank block Friday.

The "rising young lawyer" of Kidder county, O. P. Conger, was in town Friday.

Mr. W. Westcott has retired from the Sheridan house and will take a short trip west.

Judge Suttle and family started on their intended journey to St. Paul last night.

Messrs. Hollenback and Bennett returned from their short trip east last Wednesday.

Judge Bateman, of Mandan, stepped from Wednesday morning's passenger train.

Capt. W. H. Williams, of Mandan, was seen on the streets of Bismarck Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Marshall are spending a few days in the vicinity of Menoken.

T. F. and M. H. Frame, of Mandan, visited their cousin, Foster Howell, Wednesday.

Mr. Dahl has the finest specimen of hops, Dakota product, ever grown in any country.

Frank B. Morse of the auditor's office left for Minneapolis Sunday to absent a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Trunk, of Chicago, are the guests of T. S. Thompson, of Bismarck.

H. Rankin of Mandan, who has the stone work contract on the brewery, is stopping in town now.

John O'Donnell ex proprietor of the Western house has accepted a position as night policeman.

F. P. Dwyer, traveling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway, passed east Wednesday.

F. T. Raymer was elected a member of the Governor's Guard at their last regular meeting.

W. S. Bechtel, foreman of the Northern Pacific bridges, returned home Monday with his new bride.

City Justice Hare went east last night. He will visit St. Paul, Chicago and other large eastern cities.

Train Dispatcher E. J. Schwellenbach, of Jamestown, took in the sights of the capitol city Sunday.

Mr. H. A. Abrams, of the new boot and shoe firm of Abrams Bros., left for St. Louis, Missouri, last Friday.

Mrs. Joseph Little left for Iowa on last night's train to spend a few months with her parents and friends.

G. H. Spence, who has been in the employ of C. R. Williams & Co., left for his former home at McConnellsville, Ohio, last Friday.

Mrs. A. Van Houten left for her former home in Pella, Ia., last evening. Mrs. Van Houten will remain east some time visiting friends.

H. J. Whitley boarded Tuesday morning's passenger train bound for the Minneapolis fair. He will be absent from the city several days.

Mrs. E. H. Ely and daughter, Hattie and M. S. Wilkie, returned to the metropolis last Wednesday from a visit to Superior, Wisconsin.

F. A. and S. H. Hillyer, of Janesville, Minnesota, arrived in Bismarck yesterday. Mr. Hillyer, senior, is interested in the Bismarck mills.

Mr. P. Gallagher and Miss Maggie Peoples, of Glendive, Mont., left Bismarck last evening for a six months visit to the old country, north Ireland.

Fred L. Green formerly a clerk in the quartermaster's depot under Major Kirk, passed through Bismarck Saturday, en route to his home at Billings.

Mr. George Bain is the newly elected second lieutenant of the Governor's Guard instead of his brother John Bain as the TRIBUNE stated yesterday morning.

Col. Wm. Thompson arrived home last evening. He says the Minneapolis fair is not as good as in former years, except as to the exhibit of live stock.

J. C. White and family, of Waseca, Minn., is registered at the Sheridan house. Mr. White contemplates locating permanently in the vicinity of Bismarck.

Munivan, the artist who painted "Carter's Last Rally," was a passenger east on Sunday evening's train. He has been visiting the Little Big Horn battle ground.

The pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. D. C. Plannett and wife, and Presiding Elder G. B. Hair, of Fargo, were the guests of W. H. Francis at the Sheridan house, Sunday.

R. F. Alton, sheriff of Davison county, with headquarters at Mitchell was in the city yesterday. He came to get a requisition from the governor for a couple of prisoners now in Minnesota.

A. H. Bell, for some time post signal officer at Fort Yates, arrived in the city Monday en route to Washington, where he has been ordered on duty. Mr. Bell is one of the most popular men in the service.

Gov. Pierce left last evening for St. Paul and Chicago. From the latter point he will go to Yankton to attend the soldiers and sailors on the 10th. He will return to Bismarck reunion the last of next week.

Lieut. Edward S. Casey, Twenty-second infantry, U. S. army, arrived in the city last evening and is in camp at the Sheridan. Lieutenant Casey has large cattle interests in the Little Missouri country and is now on his way to that point.

Messrs. J. W. Vank, of Wilmet, Wisconsin, and Edward Davey, of Medina, New York, after looking over the capital city for several days, left for the east Tuesday. They arrived in the city last Sunday from an extended trip to Alaska.

W. G. Smith, a farmer located seven miles north of Bismarck, on the river, says that he has been raising garden vegetables for fifteen years in all parts of the country, but he never found such a grand garden spot as the "bottom land" he is situated on. Some of his products will go to New Orleans.

Col. Wm. Thompson left Sunday evening for Minneapolis to attend the annual fair. He has attended those exhibitions eight consecutive years past, and assisted during 1882 and 1883 in the Burleigh county display of agricultural products, which took the prize banner each year.

Hon. B. F. Isenberg, of Hinghamton, Pa., returned to Steele last evening. Mr. Isenberg has harvested six hundred acres of No. 1 hard wheat from his farm several miles south of Steele, the yield being twenty five bushels to the acre. He is loud in his praises for Dakota and was very much surprised at the improvements Bismarck had undergone in the last year.

Governor Hale of Wyoming territory, was a passenger east last Wednesday, accompanied by F. J. Haynes, the Fargo photographer, who has been busy during the past two months making large photographs of the National Park scenery. Mr. Haynes will shortly be appointed by Governor Hale to take charge of the art department of the Wyoming exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

Messrs. Hayes & Abbott, the great nimmers of the northwest, returned from their five days' chase last Wednesday well laden with game. They had thirty-five ducks and 103 chickens. Mr. Hayes says he never saw so many ducks in his life, and that McIntosh county is a paradise for hunters. Antelope and deer are quite numerous. As this was their first hunt in Dakota the boys are not a little elated over their success.

St. Paul Globe: Lieut. Col. Orlando H. Moore, Seventeenth United States infantry, commanding at Fort Yates, D. T., is at the Merchants. Col. Moore, after a service of twenty eight years continuous service, is en route to Leavenworth, Kas., to appear before the court-martial. Having served as brigade commander of the Twenty third corps during the late unpleasantness, and after the close of the war at various posts in the west and northwest with distinguished honor, with great regret to himself and associates, on account of disability, will be retired to the civil ranks. His friends are highly pleased by the boundaries within which he has been stationed.

How to go to Pierre.

The TRIBUNE is in receipt of letters enquiring the best way to go to Pierre. The completion of the Fargo & Southern, renders it unnecessary to go via St. Paul and it is likely the delegations from North Dakota will go by the new route. Information regarding rates etc., can be obtained by addressing General Passenger Agent Eddy at Fargo. The Fargo Republican furnishes the following information: General Passenger Agent Eddy, of the Fargo & Southern, states that his company will carry delegates to and from the Pierre convention for one fare, and outsiders who accompany the delegates for one and one-fifth fare. He also states that if a party of one hundred or more is made up he will run a special train, and that leaving here at 8 o'clock in the evening the party will reach Pierre for dinner next day. The distance saved by the Southern over the roundabout route by St. Paul is about two hundred miles. If a sufficient party is not made up to warrant a special train, there will be a stop-over of several hours at Wolsey. It is therefore particularly desirable that some organized effort be made to ascertain how many persons can be prepared to leave Fargo on a certain day—say on Sunday, the 14th. No doubt many more than the number stipulated by Mr. Eddy will attend the convention from North Dakota, but scattered as they are it is difficult to ascertain their wishes in the premises. The Republican suggests a meeting of the Fargo delegates and others in this city, intending to go to the convention, the outlining of a programme and correspondence with parties in other counties. An understanding could no doubt be arrived at which would result in a special train and the saving of time and money to the delegates and others attending the convention.

City Council.

Council met last Wednesday, his honor Mayor Dunn in the chair.

Present—Aldermen Griffin, Malloy, Leo and Peterson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Petition of Ed Sloan asking for increase of salary accepted and salary increased to \$75 per month.

Upon petition Chas. Kupitz was granted privilege to erect hay scales on Meigs street.

Report of city justice read and referred to committee on claims.

Alderman Griffin asked that the council make a rebate on the liquor license granted to Thos. Casby, he having not used it but four months.

Yeas—Griffin and Malloy.

Nays—Leo and Peterson.

It being a tie the mayor cast a vote in the affirmative.

Liter in the evening Alderman Hollenback arrived, vote was reconsidered and another taken.

Yeas—Griffin, Malloy, Hollenback.

Nays—Leo and Peterson.

Under a suspension of the rules an ordinance was passed providing for the levying and collecting of taxes for general purposes in the city of Bismarck.

BILLS ALLOWED.

John Powers, work on streets. \$22 50

Wm. Gleason, " " " 15 00

John Plummer, " " " 6 00

M. P. Shewery, " " " 4 00

Thos. Crowley, " " " 10 00

Mike McLeary, city police. 60 00

Thos. Fortune, chief of police. 125 00

Frank Scott, policeman. 75 00

C. B. Nichols, " " " 75 00

John O'Donnell, " " " 5 00

Frank L. Wall, city clerk. 65 00

Bismarck Tribune, for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA REMEDY, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally.

RESOLVED, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally.

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Mr. Fisher is a pleasant gentleman, a genuine German and of long experience in the beer business.

The Mouse River Country.

This lonely portion of North Dakota seems to be entirely ignored by the press of the country, but this fact may be owing to the modesty of Mouse river people in not boasting of and booming their new possessions. For diversified farming the Mouse river country is equal to any other portion of Dakota, and for stock-raising it cannot be excelled. There has been considerable wheat, oats and barley raised here this season, and all have done exceedingly well. Oats have yielded as high as 70 bushels per acre and wheat and barley also promise a good yield. The harvest of these grains was completed some ten days ago. Potatoes promise a much larger yield than last season, and the corn, so much thereof as the blackbirds have seen fit to leave us, is now ready to gather. Potato digging will commence next week.

On the 12th inst. Messrs. Bates & Snover, deputy United States surveyors of Yankton, completed the survey of ten townships on Mouse river, and yesterday Mr. Palmer, another Yankton gentleman, arrived at Villard with a crew of men to run the township lines of four more townships in McHenry county, north of the Mouse, and sub-divide three or four townships in Bottineau county. All the townships along the river in McHenry county are sub divided, and in a few weeks we expect the land will be in the market.

I have been in correspondence with a gentleman in Minneapolis who proposes to come to Villard and erect a flouring mill and a small saw mill. The wintering river, which flows into the Mouse at this point, affords fine opportunities for water power, and the gentleman will not only find this one of the most desirable and practicable points at which to construct a mill in North Dakota, but he will have all the work he will possibly be able to handle. With the prospects of a mill farmers are intending to put in a larger area of grain next season.

The organization of McHenry county has not yet been completed, and therefore we do not yet know who the solons will be to guard the people's interests. The organization of the county is not very kindly received by the stockowners on the river, for they fear that, inasmuch as there is no taxable real estate in the county, the burden of its support will fall upon them. However, it is believed the commissioners will guard against all unnecessary expenses, and thus make it light for those largely holding personal property.

The weather here at present is delightful, but all the old "saws" of weather prophets indicate an early fall and a cold winter. But give us plenty of flour and a few groceries and we can stem the winter here as happily as though we were basking under the precincts of the capital city.

Jo. Kline.

VILLARD, McHenry county, Dak., Aug. 29.

Diversify the Crops.

The Northwest says: We hope the big wheat crop of Dakota will not set farmers wild on the subject of wheat, and cause them to neglect other crops. Let them remember that it is general farming that pays in the long run. A one crop country is always a mortgaged country. Nothing looked so well to our eyes when we traversed North Dakota in August, as to see the fields of Indian corn, oats and potatoes interspersed with the big wheat fields. We should like to have been more of them, and also more stock. It will pay to keep cattle and cut hay to feed them in winter. If anybody doubts this, let him remember that stock raising pays in New England, where the winters are as long as in Dakota, and the land is worth \$100 per acre.

It is at this season when the pores open freely and the perspiration is abundant that disfiguring humors, humiliated eruptions, itching tortures, Rheumatism or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Rube, Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses, and Discharging Wounds, and every skin disease of the scalp and face, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

It is a fact. Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp and Head diseases, whether St. Vitius, Inherited, or Contagious, may now be permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new B.O.D. Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally, in one half the time, and at one half the expense of any other season.

GREATEST ON EARTH. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it over years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, externally.

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